MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 AUGUST 1981

Libyan-U.S. Clash

Pilots Interview, Radio Conversation--Tripoli radio broadcast an "interview" with the Libyan pilots allegedly involved in the U.S.-Libyan air battle over the Gulf of Sidra. One pilot reiterated the Libyan claim that U.S. planes intercepted the Libyan jets while they were carrying out a reconnaissance mission. He said the U.S. planes "engaged" and "attacked" them, and he claimed to have shot down an F-14 with an air-to-air missile. JANA reported that Libyan television broadcast a radio conversation between an American pilot and the aircraft carrier Nimitz, monitored and recorded by Libya, in which the pilot said he could not find "his drowned American fellow pilot" and requested permission to stop the search operation.

Libyan Reaction to Incident--Accusing the U.S. Administration of "international terrorism," Tripoli's Voice of the Arab Homeland radio said the United States has been defeated in the Gulf of Sidra just as it lost in the "Gulf" of Pigs and suffered "shame and disgrace" in the Gulf of Tonkin. Tripoli radio said the as a result of the U.S. "aggression" against Libya, "the masks have fallen from the faces of the terrorists leading the U.S. Administration." It described the incident as "premeditated and planned beforehand" and said it was part of a conspiracy involving Egypt and Sudan. Citing statements by Exxon and Conoco spokesmen, it also reported that U.S. oil companies operating in Libya have rejected a U.S. Government appeal for Americans to leave Libya. According to Paris radio, the Libyan People's Bureau chief in Paris said Libya will not take reprisals against the 2,500 Americans living in the country. In a radio interview, the Libyan diplomat also accused the United States of aiming to "psysically liquidate" Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Meanwhile, according to JANA, the Libyan leader arrived in Ethiopia on an official visit. JANA also reported that in a speech made in the PDRY prior to his departure for Addis Ababa, Al-Qadhdhafi criticized Arab regimes for pouring oil into the United States and Britain "to operate the arms factories which destroy our Arab nation." In his reported remarks he made no mention of the U.S.-Libyan air battle, but emphasized that Arab oil should be "for the Arabs." According to EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, a Libyan diplomat in Abu Dhabi has said his country will use the oil weapon against the United States.

Egyptian Denial of Maneuvers, Other Reaction--Cairo radio cited Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah as denying Libyan claims that Egypt had conducted maneuvers along the Libyan order to link up with the U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers. He said the Egyptian Armed Forces have no training programs this month and that Egypt has no connection with the Gulf of Sidra incident.

Other monitored Middle East reaction has been strongly critical of the U.S. action. In a statement broadcast by Madrid radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said the U.S. behavior does not serve Arab-U.S. relations and counters efforts to improve them. The PDRY Government in a statement carried by Aden radio, condemned "this arrogant and aggressive incident," and Damascus radio quoted Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as telling the Libyans that Syria considers every attack on Libya to be tantamount to an attack on Syria. According to INA, Iraq has also asserted its support for Libya against U.S. "aggression," and Amman radio quoted the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y as describing the incident as a U.S. "act of piracy" that must "not go unpunished." Gulf newspapers, reviewed by the GULF NEWS AGENCY and

EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, were also critical of the United States. The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY quoted AL-WAHDAH and AL-KHALIHJ as calling on Arab states to cut off oil to the United States and withdraw Arab assets from U.S. banks.

PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent Al-Qadhdhafi a cable, Tripoli's Voice of the Arab Homeland radio reported, in which he praised the Libyans for firing the "first Arab bullets" at U.S. forces and "forcing" them to suspend their maneuvers. Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that 160 Majlis deputies sent a message to Al-Qadhdhafi denouncing the U.S. action and the "appeasement" of U.S. imperialism by "capitulatory" Muslim leaders.

Iraq

At the conclusion of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz' 19 to 20 August talks in Paris with French leaders, AFP radio reported that the French Government had agreed in principle to help Iraq rebuild its nuclear reactor, but on the condition that guarantees be given that it would be used strictly for civilian purposes. AFP also reported that Minister of State for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert is to go to Baghdad on 3-4 October to negotiate the particulars with the Iraqi Government.

Iran

Demand for Hijackers Reiterated--Paris radio, citing an Interior Ministry communique, said the commandos responsible for seizing the Iranian gunboat had undergone examination by the French authorities and a decision had been reached to allow them to stay in France. The radio later reported that the 22-member commando force had apparently been released. An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement carried by Tehran radio reiterated the Iranian Government's demand that the commandos be turned over to it, adding that otherwise the world would think France had conspired with the United States and Morocco in a plot to seize the vessel. The statement warned France against not issuing a list of the commandos' names and nationalities, noting that if a list were not issued it might suggest involvement by non-Iranians, including Frenchmen, in the act. Subsequently, AFP indicated that a French Foreign Ministry announcement identified all members of the hijacks force as Iranian nationals.

Mojahedin Headquarters Attacked--Revolution guards attacked a major Mojahedin-e Khalq center west of Tehran, according to revolution guards statements broadcast by Tehran radio. The attack lasted most of the morning and into the afternoon and resulted in the death of 3 leftists and the arrest of 16 others.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that Iranian forces on the Ilam front succeeded in regaining Iranian territory previously lost to the Iraqis. The radio said the Iraqis suffered 150 dead and lost 18 tanks in the operation.

Jordanian-Israeli Relations

Talks Held--Tel Aviv's paper DAVAR, citing the French weekly VENDREDI SAMEDI DIMANCHE, said secret talks were held during July in Yugoslavia between Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Israeli Government representatives on the possibility of Jordan's joining the Camp David peace process.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio accused the Syrians and Palestinians of aggravating the security situation in Beirut by firing artillery acorss the contact lines during the afternoon. Later, Beirut radio reported a state of caution in the capital after the shelling.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 162 *21 August 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

World Peace Council Denounces U.S. Aggression A 1
Arab League Criticizes U.S. Maneuvers off Libya A 1
Palestinian Reaction to U.S.-Libyan Dogfight A 1
'Arafat Message A 1
DPFLP Cable A 1
PFLP Condemnation A 2
As-Sa'iqah Support A 2
VOP Commentary A 2
Beirut AS-SAFIR Praises Libyan Confrontation A 3
'Arafat Receives Nonaligned Delegation 20 Aug [VOP] A 4
Al-Wazir Concludes Arab Visit, Returns to Beirut [VOP] A 4

OPEC AFFAIRS

Saudi 'Arrogance' Dashes Consensus on Pricing B 1
Hope for Compromise 'Dampened' by Iranian Stand B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Paper Condemns U.S. 'Provocation' of Libya C 1
[AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 20 Aug]
News Agency Cites Papers on Libya-U.S. Dogfight C 1

UAE

Papers Call for Arab Sanctions Against U.S. C 3
Daily Terms U.S. Action 'Deliberate Aggression' C 4
[AL-KHALIJ 20 Aug]
AL-KHALIJ Comments on Aden Summit, Reaction [19 Aug] C 5

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Speech Greets Libya, Ethiopia Leaders C 6
Al-Qadhdhafi 19 Aug Speech Urges Arab 'Revolt' C 9

EGYPT

Role in U.S. Downing of Libyan Planes Denied D 1
Minister Denies Tie D 1
Foreign Ministry Denial D 1
AL-AHRAM on Accusations D 1
Cairo Analyzes Legal Aspects of U.S.-Libya Clash D 2
Mansur Hasan Returns, Makes Statement on Trip D
Cairo: Libya-PDRY-Ethiopia Pact Hostile to Arabs D 3

IRAQ

Baghdad Denounces Downing of Libyan Aircraft E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communique 435 E 1
'Aziz Visits France, Discusses Nuclear Cooperation E 1
[cross-reference]

JORDAN

Biographical Sketch of New Chief of Staff F 1
Committee Formed To Boycott American Goods [JORDAN TIMES 19 Aug] F 1

LEBANON

Pro-Libyan Demonstration Held in Beirut 20 Aug G 1
Al-Wazzan, Libyan Envoy Discuss U.S. 'Attack' G 1
Reportage on Military Activities 20-21 Aug G 1
Beirut Sniping G 1
Beirut Shelling G 1
Beirut Flareup G 2
Al-Batrun Shelling G 2
Al-Wazzan on U.S. Supply of Warplanes to Israel G 2

SYRIA

President Addresses Fifth Arab Youth Festival H 1
Khaddam Meets With Chedli Klibi for Talks H 1

ISRAEL

Sharon Discusses Soviet Activity, U.S. Relations I 1
Further Details I 1
Breaches of Contract, Autonomy I 2
West Bank Arabs Meet To Coordinate Stands [MA'ARIV 21 Aug] I 2
Nabulus Inhabitant Killed in Bomb Explosion I 2
Jewish Russian Emigrants Subjects of New Policy I 3
HIAS Denies Agreement I 4
French Weekly: Jordanian Premier Met Israelis [DAVAR 21 Aug] I 4

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Refuses U.S. Protest Note on Dogfight Q 1
Involved Pilots' 'Interview' on 19 Aug Dogfight Q 1
Reaction on Dogfight With U.S. Planes Reported Q 2
Envoy in UAE Q 2
Envoy in France Q 3
Paris Envoy: No Reprisals Q 3
Organizations Abroad Q 4
Masses' Rallies Q 4
Masses' Demonstrations Q 4
U.S. Leaders Cited on U.S. Policy, 'Aggression' Q 5
Carlucci on Maneuvers Q 5
Weinberger on Maneuvers' End Q 5
Oil, Government Officials Q 6
U.S. Radio Dialogue on Search for Lost Pilot Cited Q 6
Personalities Discuss Relations With U.S. Q 7
Commentary Reviews U.S. Policy, 'Terrorism' Q 8

MAURITANIA

Multiparty System To Be Established 'Shortly' Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Spokesman Condemns U.S. Downing of Libyan Planes R 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Welcomed in Addis Ababa 20 Aug R 1
Mengistu Comments on Tripartite Meeting in Aden R 1

UGANDA

Obote 20 Aug Speech on National Security R 2

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Moroccan Envoy Discusses Aid, Jawara Proposal T 1

LIBERIA

Health Minister Resigns; New Minister Appointed T 2

NIGERIA

Shagari Receives Credentials of CSSR Envoy T 2
ANC Official Calls for Aid Against S. Africa T 2
Lagos Reports Oil Production Figures for June T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Questions Motives of UN Session U 1

ZIMBABWE

Official Discusses Presence of DPRK Troops U 1

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL DENOUNCES U.S. AGGRESSION

NC210836 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The World Peace Council has sent a cable to the current president of the UN Security Council calling for the adoption of deterrent measures against the United States, which is plotting against the rights of people.

The World Peace Council, meanwhile, denounced the U.S. aggression against the two Libyan aircraft within Libyan airspace and territorial waters. The Council affirmed that this U.S. aggression is considered an escalation of the U.S. imperialist plot aimed against the Libyan Arab people.

ARAB LEAGUE CRITICIZES U.S. MANEUVERS OFF LIBYA

LD201920 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Statement issued 20 August in Tunis by Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League--recorded in French, with superimposed Spanish translation]

[Text] The maneuvers by units of the U.S. Armed Forces in the vicinity of the Libyan coast serve to increase tension in the Middle East and demean the prestige of a great power and permanent member of the Security Council, which the United Nations attributes definite responsibility in the maintenance of peace and security in the world. The consequences of these maneuvers are a violation of the integrity and the security of an Arab state and member of the Arab League. The Secretariat General of the Arab League denouncing this behavior, expresses the view that this behavior does not serve Arab-U.S. relations and is absolutely unfavorable to the efforts undertaken to improve these relations.

PALESTINIAN REACTION TO U.S.-LIBYAN DOGFIGHT

'Arafat Message

LD210034 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2345 GMT 21 Aug 81

["Text" of cable from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Libyan Revolution Command Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; date not given]

[Text] Greetings of the revolution to Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the Great 1 September Revolution. The victory scored by the Libyan eagles of the air constitutes a heroic epic in the history of this nation. The lesson of this interception lies in its being the first of its kind in our contemporary history and in the present bad Arab times. This was the first Arab bullet fired at the American forces enemies of the people and head of international terrorism thereby forcing them to suspend their hostile maneuvers in our territorial waters. This interception comforted our hearts and raised the morale of our people, winning their appreciation and admiration.

In the full sense of responsibility, the Palestine revolution affirms its readiness with all its capabilities and resources to take up its combat positions immediately and perform its military duties toward our Jamahiriyah which is sincere and honest in its stand. Undoubtedly, God will grant us victory. Seek death and life shall be awarded to you. It is revolution until victory.

[Signed] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces

DPFLP Cable

LD210420 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Cable from Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to Libyan Revolution Commander Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; date not given]

[Text] In the name of the Central Committee of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] and in the name of all commanders and fighters of the front--those steadfast at the frontline with the Zionist enemy, which is equipped with the American war machine, and those steadfast inside our occupied territory--we greet you and the valiant Libyan eagles of the air who this day intercepted American imperialist blustering and terrorization. We also greet the Libyan Arab Armed Forces--commanders, noncommissioned officers and men--as they perform their revolutionary duty of defense against the American military aggressive provocations on the Arab people in Libya.

We renew our pledge--the pledge of revolutionary strugglers fighting imperialism, Zionism and reaction--to stand firm on your side against all forms of plots and intrigues by the leader of world terrorism, The United States, and against all American military provocations against the Libyan people and their progressive achievements, as well as against all military and political provocations by the regimes of As-Sadat and Numayri, agents of American imperialism.

We also declare the readiness of our revolutionary armed forces--the forces of the DPFLP--to fight side by side with the Libyan Armed Forces to check any aggression against the Great 1 September Revolution.

PFLP Condemnation

LD201114 Tripoli JANA in English 0959 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 20 August (JANA)--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--PFLP--General Command has strongly condemned U.S. military manoeuvres in Sidra Gulf. Its official spokesman, Mr Fadl Shrour said that U.S. Air Force piracy in the Libyan airspace is a clear indication of planned hostile schemes against the Jamahiriyah, and that the U.S.A. became hysterical because the Jamahiriyah constitues a direct threat to the U.S. and local reaction's interests in the region.

As-Sa'iqah Support

LD201226 Tripoli JANA in English 1005 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Aug (JANA)--The Palestinian organization As-Sa'iqah has strongly condemned the U.S. piracy against two Libyan jet fighters within the Libyan air space and territorial fighters in the Gulf of Sidra.

In a cable sent to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, As-Sa'iqah said that the attack on the Libyan aircraft is part of the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary schemes against the Great Al-Fatah Revolution.

The cable said that the U.S. plots are not only directed against Libya, but also aimed at the Arab national liberation tide.

The organization pledged its readiness and that of the Palestinian masses to stand side by side with the people of the Jamahiriyah against the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary plots.

VOP Commentary

JN202120 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Excerpts] The aggression launched by the U.S. 6th Fleet aircraft and warships against Libya yesterday, violating the Libyan Jamahiriyah's territorial sovereignty by land and air and intercepting Libyan fighter planes, constitutes an important and grave event because, as the U.S. press has admitted, it was premediated and carefully masterminded by the U.S. Administration which supervised the scenario step by step.

What are Washington's objectives in this aggression? To answer this question, one must comprehensively review U.S. policy toward the Middle East in general and toward members of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in particular. Within the context of its strategy in the region, the U.S. Administration has asserted, in the words of President Reagan himself and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, that the United States seeks to impose its influence and military presence under the pretext that a Soviet danger threatens the sources of oil and Middle East security.

This is the general framework of the U.S. strategy. It is an aggressive and hostile framework. Washington is using Israel, As-Sadat and its agents in the region to impose its control over its presence in the Arab region, or it uses its 6th Fleet, as happened in the Libyan territorial waters.

In the Arab east, Washington has used Israel, As-Sadat and Numayri as a facade for its machinations in view of the sensitivity of its presence as a direct participant in this region, due to the Arab-Zionist conflict, which might embarrass its Arab friends. In the Arab Maghreb, however, Washington is preparing to assume its aggressive role directly and without any cover. This explains the inexplicable campaign the Reagan Administration unleashed against Libya a few months ago. This campaign included diverse measures, such as deporting the Libyan diplomatic mission from the U.S. capital, attacking [i'tida'] Libyan representatives at the United Nations and calling on Europeans to boycott Libyan oil.

What happened in the Libyan Gulf of Sidra is part of a comprehensive hostile scheme against the entire Arab region. The tools of this aggression are Israel, As-Sadat and Numayri. The grave incident in the Libyan Gulf of Sidra should be viewed in its true perspective. It is U.S. defiance and aggression against Arab land which should be confronted with revolutionary Arab cohesion and comprehensive popular confrontation against all U.S. interests throughout the Arab land.

The cowboy in the White House is not deterred by diplomatic remarks and hollow threats. He is only deterred by actual threats to his interests, the existence and continuation of which he thinks can be ensured by Begin, the 6th Fleet and As-Sadat's treason.

BEIRUT AS-SAFIR PRAISES LIBYAN CONFRONTATION

JN201836 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1555 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] In a commentary entitled "I Long To Use My Weapons," [title of former Egyptian national anthem] the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR says: There is one small word that constitutes the difference between being and not being an Arab nation. This small word is linked to a great decision--the decision to say no when we must. If we do this, we will have life. If we maintain a cowardly, impotent silence, or profess wisdom and the desire to live, we will not say no; nor will we act in accordance with the word, and, hence, become nothing.

Israel strikes us every day and, in order not to anger it, we almost swallow the pain; but even as it strikes another blow, we do not so much as file a complaint so that we may not spoil our relations with the dear American friend and not waste its time on trivial affairs since it is responsible for the safety of this world and the world hereafter.

Between being and not being lies a decision not to allow our sea to turn, under our very eyes and with our approval, into a U.S. lake in which enemy navies come and go as they like. These enemy navies constitute part of the stragegic protection given to the Israeli enemy when necessary.

The choice is open to us. We can either be barrels owned by others and be protected by their AWACS aircraft, or we can be human beings with a cause and earn the right to life.

We thus send out our aircraft to engage the U.S. Tomcats and their nuclear carrier, basing our action on the principle that a land whose owners do not defend it shall not be theirs and that a sea whose people do not protect it cannot be theirs. It is irrevelant whether one or two of our aircraft are downed, or whether or not the raiding enemy loses or doesn't lose an aircraft. What does count is that our will has not fallen. If our will remains steadfast, our right to our homeland, its land and waters, can never fall, nor can our right to life--both the past and the better future to which we aspire--fall.

Greetings to revolutionary Libya as it affirms that the Arab individual deserves life through the will to fight. Greetings to every Arab revolutionary and all those who have regained their dignity and pride as they listened to Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir calling on them to confront the tripartite aggression in 1956.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES NONALIGNED DELEGATION 20 AUG

NC210740 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Last night, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received an official delegation of the Nonaligned States Coordination Bureau, currently in Beirut. The delegation represents the nonaligned bloc, which embraces 95 states, at the United Nations. It came to Beirut to investigate the Zionist crimes against the civilian Lebanese and Palestinian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar explained to the delegation the Israeli and imperialist aims behind the blatant aggression which the Zionist enemy launched against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples saying that the enemy committed savage massacres against the civilians without heeding the international values and charters. The commander in chief provided a clear picture, substantiated with figures, of the Israeli raid on Al-Fakhani Street in Beirut on 17 July 1981. Brother Abu 'Ammar then discussed the steadfastness of the revolution, the increasing cohesion between the Palestinian and Lebanese people and the revolution's answer to the Israeli aggression. He explained that the revolution will not stand by idly in the face of the Israeli aggression, and that it will always be capable of dealing blows to the Israeli enemy's depth.

After providing a comprehensive picture of the situation in Lebanon, the commander in chief explained the enemy's plans and intentions, which manifest themselves by the Israeli concentrations, settlement fortifications and the hostile statements by Begin, Sharon, Eytan, Ben-Gal and others. The commander in chief requested the official delegation to move internationally to form the broadest front for solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people to confront the Israeli and imperialist aggression.

At the end of the meeting, the commander in chief expressed his gratitude to and appreciation of the Nonaligned Movement and all its member states for expressing their denunciation of the Israeli aggression and their affirmation of support for our Palestinian people.

AL-WAZIR CONCLUDES ARAB VISIT, RETURNS TO BEIRUT

NC210755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] PLO Central Committee member and Deputy Commander in Chief Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and the military delegation accompanying him have returned to Beirut at the end of an Arab tour during which they visited Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, PDRY, the YAR and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During this tour, Abu Jihad met with the heads of states and briefed them on the results of the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war.

SAUDI 'ARROGANCE' DASHES CONSENSUS ON PRICING

JN201830 Baghdad INA in English 1723 GMT 20 Aug 81

[By INA correspondent Ma'mun 'Uthman]

[Text] Geneva, 20 Aug (INA)--Saudi Arabia's stand of arrogance during this afternoon session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has vanished the hope of an OPEC consensus on a benchmark oil price of $35 per barrel.

During this morning session Saudi Arabia suggested a $34 per barrel price for the marker crude while other OPEC members agreed on a $35 per barrel in accordance with Iraq's initiative.

Yamani insisted during that session on the $34 per barrel saying that the instructions he received did not allow him to agree on the proposed price which relatively represents a big gap between the unified price of other OPEC states and the Saudi price.

INA also learnt that Yamani has insisted not to make any drop in his country's oil output until an agreement is reached on a unified price for oil.

[Words indistinct] part of Saudi efforts to impose trusteeship and its own idea on the OPEC was an arrogant stand particularly when the Iraqi initiative was about to gain success in unifying the OPEC stand on the oil benchmark price.

The ministers will meet tomorrow morning for further behind-closed-doors discussions on oil prices.

HOPE FOR COMPROMISE 'DAMPENED' BY IRANIAN STAND

NC201015 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 20 Aug (AFP)--Iran today dampened hopes for an OPEC compromise by declaring that it will neither continue its price freeze past the year's end nor sell its oil for less than $36 a barrel.

Oil Minister Mohammad Gharavi confirmed his country's hardline stand as some delegations were suggesting that a compromise at $35 a barrel might be reached. Saudi Arabia has requested a price freeze "for a long period" to bolster lagging Western economies.

As the ministers' meetings continued, Mr Gharavi said that he had been informed of rumors that Riyadh was considered bringing its price up to $36, but he said the Saudis had not mentioned this in official talks.

Asked about the danger of an OPEC collapse, the minister said his country was concerned with preserving the unity and solidarity of the organization, "contrary to the wishes of the imperialists."

BAHRAIN

PAPER CONDEMNS U.S. 'PROVOCATION' OF LIBYA

GF210600 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Whatever the differences among the Arab countries, every Arab must strongly condemn the blatant U.S. provocations against Libya--provocations that reached a dangerous climax yesterday with U.S. aircraft attacking two Libyan planes off the Libyan coast. A review of the situation between the United States and Libya in the recent period provides clear evidence that the United States is deliberately provoking Libya for reasons that are known [only] to American leaders. It suffices to mention the following examples:

First, the United States, which provides all forms of aid, support and encouragement to the Zionist entity that in its savage terrorist actions has surpassed all imagination, suddenly declared a few months ago that Libya is encouraging international terrorism and expelled Libyan diplomats in Washington.

Second, despite the fact that the recent African summit conference in a way approved the Libyan military intervention in Chad as an action that put an end to the destructive civil war in that country--indeed, the conference agreed to hold the forthcoming African summit in Tripoli--the United States tried to appear more concerned about Africa than the Africans themselves, and sought to incite the African countries against Libya openly, declaring that it is prepared to support any African country that feels "threatened by Libya."

Third, in its latest issue the U.S. magazine NEWSEEK published a report the significance of whose title needs no comment. The title was: "The United States Challenges Al-Qadhdhafi." The report revealed that Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger had given the order--on President Reagan's instructions--to the 6th Fleet to hold maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya considers to be within its territorial waters.

This evidence proves that the United States is deliberately provoking Libya--and perhaps drawing it into a military confrontation.

One more thing: Arab differences encourage all enemies of the Arab nation to strike here and there, and to draw up plans to increase the Arab homeland's fragmentation and weakness and undermine its independence and return it to the great powers' spheres of influence. There is no way to prevent the further deterioration of the Arab situation other than speedy action to end Arab differences and restore unity and cohesion to Arab ranks, so that we can face enemies who are lying in wait for us in a strong and united front.

NEWS AGENCY CITES PAPERS ON LIBYA-U.S. DOGFIGHT

JN201220 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0948 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Manama, 20 Aug (GNA)--Gulf papers today strongly condemn the downing by U.S. aircraft of the two Libyan aircraft off the Libyan coast yesterday.

The Bahraini paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ says the United States is purposely provoking Libya to drag it into a military confrontation. This, the paper adds, is substantiated by the first U.S. announcement in months that Libya is encouraging international terrorism, by its expulsion of the Libyan diplomats in Washington and by its attempts to turn African states against Libya by informing them of its willingness to support any African state that feels itself threatened by Libya.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ also points out that the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK exposed American intentions against Libya in a recent report which said that U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, acting on instructions from President Reagan, had ordered the 6th Fleet to carry out exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya considers part of its territorial waters. The paper expresses its regret over the increasing Arab differences which, it says, make the Arab nation vulnerable to its enemies. The paper asserts that settling Arab differences and reunifying Arab ranks is the only course.

The UAE papers are unanimous that the U.S. aggression demonstrates that the United States is determined to resort to direct aggression instead of acting through Israel.

AL-ITTIHAD asks: Why did the United States decide to hold exercises in the Gulf of Sidra in particular? Are all oceans and seas too small for the 6th Fleet? Such exercises are undoubtedly a form of terrorism against and psychological pressure on others.

AL-BAYAN describes the aggression as an unprecedented act of terrorism and provocation. This aggression, it says, is an unacceptable act of arrogance by a major power, which has the weapons to destroy the entire globe, toward a Third World country.

The paper adds: The Arabs may disagree with Libya more than they agree with it, but they all, without any exception, consider this willful U.S. aggression as an aggression against all of them. We must remember that this aggression has taken place only 24 hours after the U.S. decision to resume aircraft deliveries to Israel.

AL-KHALIJ links this aggression with U.S. plans to assassinate Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The paper adds that Reagan's instructions to hold the maneuvers off the Libyan coast constitute a willful act of provocation.

AL-WAHDAH, published in the UAE, says: The aggression confirms the complete link between Zionism and the United States. The Arabs are watching the U.S. belligerency as if the matter does not concern them.

The paper adds: Yesterday it was Palestine, today it is Lebanon, tomorrow it will be Libya and after that the Gulf. The Arabs are facing a common enemy and threat, yet they are unconcerned. To them, it is a misunderstanding and not an aggression. Therefore, the incident does not warrant any discussion, or even a meeting of the Arab Defense Council.

AL-FAJR believes that this incident is a serious precedent which must not pass unchallenged. It adds: The incident was a violation of international law. All suspicions are centered on the purpose behind the downing of the Libyan planes.

The paper questions the right of U.S. aircraft to monopolize international airspace. It asks: If U.S. aircraft have to carry out military maneuvers, why do so on other countries' borders? Is this not provocation?

In Kuwait, AL-ANBA' calls on the Arabs to learn their lessons from this U.S. aggression and all previous aggressions against the Arab countries and to adopt a firm stand against all dangers and threats.

The paper adds: The aggression against Libya is aggression against all the Arabs who reject U.S. Middle East policy. It is a warning to all of us that the arm of the American beast can encircle the entire Arab world and harm whoever opposes Zionism.

The paper says that U.S. aggression is the answer every Arab country must expect when rejecting subservience and adhering to the honor of facing up to imperialist and Zionist dangers.

AL-HADAF considers the U.S. aggression against Libya as a prelude to wider aggression against the Arab people and not an isolated incident, as Washington would like to portray it. The paper describes the U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast as willful provocation and a harbinger of further aggression.

AL-QABAS links the U.S. military provocation to the signing of the tripartite friendship treaty among Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen. The paper says: If it is Reagan's intention to flex his muscles as a challenge to the USSR, then this is also an indication of what he plans for the Arab region.

In Doha, the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH calls on the Arabs to study the implications of the Libyan-U.S. dogfight and warns that the Arab homeland, with its strategic dimensions, has increasingly become the target of an onslaught by the two superpowers, seeking to establish their influence in the area whatever the excuse. The paper calls for an appraisal of Arab attitudes toward and relations with the superpowers in order to assert Arab rejection of external influence. This calls for asserting our independence of the two superpowers in every sense of the word, the paper concludes.

AL-'ARAB asserts that the U.S. aggression was premeditated to cause more disturbances and create more complicated problems to divert Arab attention from the main issues and to serve imperialist aims and plans. The paper says: This hostile U.S. behavior against an Arab country constitutes a serious challenge to Arab security and a graver development toward erupting the situation and expanding the explosive area.

The English-language GULF TIMES says: This confrontation carries the danger of a bigger confrontation between the two superpowers to the great detriment of the Arab region and the whole world.

UAE

PAPERS CALL FOR ARAB SANCTIONS AGAINST U.S.

JN210737 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 21 Aug (ENA)--Emirates papers today continue to denounce and condemn the U.S. aggression against Libyan aircraft the day before yesterday. The papers call for confronting this aggression. Newspapers AL-WAHDAH and AL-KHALIJ call for cutting off oil to the United States and for withdrawing Arab assets from U.S. banks.

AL-WAHDAH says: Cutting off oil to the United States is the least that should be done. It is one of our rights and duties toward our nation and ourselves. Also, the withdrawal of assets from U.S. banks would constitute a disciplinary blow to U.S. intransigence and belligerency all over the world, for these assets have been a factor enabling the United States to do a lot of things. The paper warns against failure to confront this aggression, adding that if this action passes unpunished we must expect stronger U.S. actions and deeper measures.

AL-KHALIJ calls for unified Arab action or for an immediate Arab action to make Reagan's Administration and those supporting it in the United States understand that Arab flesh is bitter and that if Arab oil is cut off to the United States every U.S. citizen will suffer from the bitter cold and that the wheels of production, industry and daily life will stop.

The paper calls on every Arab state and establishment to carry out political, economic and security measures that would treat the United States as hostile to the Arab people and would deal blows to it twice as strong as those it has dealt to Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and now Libya. The paper asserts that the present U.S. Government's series of attempts to humiliate the Arabs and its total bias toward Israel are prompting the Arabs to adopt such stands. This U.S. Government is committing criminal acts against the U.S. citizen and the Arab citizen alike.

DAILY TERMS U.S. ACTION 'DELIBERATE AGGRESSION'

GF210840 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "So Do Not Faint and Call for Peace" (Koranic verse)]

[Text] Thanks to the United State by downing the two Libyan planes over Libyan territorial waters, it may awaken the Arabs and may remove the wrap covering the eyes of some of those who rely on the United States as a friend, a guardian and a favored country that should be given priority in facilities, in compliments and in violating our sovereignty and values.

The downing of the two Libyan planes is flagrant and deliberate aggression. The Libyan planes were on "daily sorties" over Libyan territorial waters--that is, they were carrying out a national duty recognized by all states. They were Sukhoi planes, bombers and not fighter planes [as published], and consequently not equal to the more sophisticated and more powerful U.S. F-14 planes.

The U.S. aggression was deliberate. The United States did not disguise the planning of this aggression. Official U.S. sources revealed a plan that is being prepared by the U.S. intelligence service to assassinate Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and abort the Great 1 September Revolution. Moreover, there are President Reagan's instructions to hold exercises close to Libya, and this is deliberate provocation.

A few days ago Egyptian President as-Sadat declared that he and the United States have become "real partners." As-Sadat and his defense minister, Abu Ghazalah, have for months been repeating statements in agreement with the United States about Libyan troop concentrations on the Egyptian border and about teaching Libya "a lesson it will not forget."

The As-Sadat-U.S. "partnership"--and this is the term As-Sadat chose to describe his "subservience"--is lying in wait for Libya under the slogan of what As-Sadat terms as the "spread of Soviet influence in the region." The real aim is to plot against governments that are hostile to U.S. imperialism and confronting the Zionist entity. The task of As-Sadat's regime is to create a climate of tension around Libya, while Reagan's task is to provoke Libya. Then follows a joint step to deal a direct blow to Libya. This is what was discussed during As-Sadat's recent visit to Washington.

The U.S. aggression against the Libyan planes took place 1 day after the Libyan-PDRY-Ethiopian summit that was held to confront the U.S. plot against Arab Gulf region and Horn of Africa countries that reject U.S. influence. The aggression also took place the same day the OPEC meeting was being held. The Libyan voice there does not please the United States. Moreover, the U.S. attack on the Libyan planes took place 1 day after Washington's decision to deliver F-16 and F-15 planes to Israel--as though the United States is saying to the Arabs: "Be quiet or else," or wants to distract the Arabs from the growing U.S. support for the Zionist entity by preoccupying them with a new issue or by exacerbating the divisions among the Arabs.

The shooting down of the two Libyan planes was meant to give the Arabs the message that there can be only black or white in the Arab stand toward the United States. The United States knows it has friends among the Arabs who may turn their backs on what is happening to Libya, because hostility to the United States in their view is folly and "extremism."

The hand that struck Libya yesterday is the same hand that in a different guise struck the nuclear reactor in Baghdad and that is daily hitting Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution. It is the same hand that is preparing to reach the Arab Gulf. It is the United States. It can strike once, twice or even thrice, but it is not invincible. The Arabs can sever this long hand if we agree to confront the United States with the weapon that supplies it and its allies with heat and if we refuse to be frightened by phantoms created by the United States.

What do our nation's leaders say and what do the Arab people say?

AL-KHALIJ COMMENTS ON ADEN SUMMIT, REACTION

GF201222 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Aden Summit and Arab Unity"]

[Text] The Aden summit between the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia concerns us, as Arabs and Gulf citizens, because the PDRY is part of the Arabian Gulf and Libya is one of the steadfast and confrontation states. As for the African Ethiopia, it controls the key to the Horn of Africa, which is a strategic position for Gulf security.

It seems strange that this summit is being held, because of the great distance between Libya, the PDRY and Ethiopia. The Arab citizen asks: Is it not more important for us to have Arab unity before unity with Africa? However, the Aden summit states that it is meeting on one political principle: To confront the hostile U.S. strategy and its bases stretching from the Rea Sea to the Horn of Africa. No doubt this issue concerns all the Arab nations.

The urgent question is: Why are Arabs seeking out non-Arabs to coordinate with and to confront the U.S. plots, whether these plots are against Arabs or against others? In order to answer this question we must study the map of the Arab nation. The first thing we see are certain links between an Arab country and the United States. No doubt these links create feelings of mutual suspicion. They even put Arab countries in a difficult position, particularly if one country or another does not respect every country's right to choose its own political system. The PDRY feels isolated in the region, and perhaps believes that the neighboring U.S. facilities are reconnoitering its every movement.

As it has stated, Libya feels threatened both by the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes. It probably lacks effective cooperation with its other neighbors and is thus looking outside its area for closer coordination against U.S. plots.

No doubt the Aden summit is considering these fears. Yet, Western attacks on the Aden summit have concentrated on one thing: That the summit is in the "pincers of the Soviet Union." Others have regarded the Eritrean problem as a good reason for attacking the Aden summit, exploiting Ethiopia's stand on the issue of liberating Eritrea, which is an Arab cause. If those Arabs allied with Ethiopia could reach a just and positive solution to the issue of Eritrea's self-determination, they would ward off a violent Arab attack by achieving a great Arab accomplishment.

The fact is when Arabs look to non-Arabs for confronting U.S. plots, the other Arabs abandon them for the sake of the special connection with the United States to the national commitment. However, these Arabs forget that "personal security" cannot be achieved without comprehensive Arab security.

We reject any Arab alignment to the East or West. The only way for us is the unequivocal unity of our nation. This national stand would enable us to understand the steps of our joint Arab action and to recognize friends and enemies, not from the standpoint of personal interest but from the standpoint of our collective national interests.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR SPEECH GREETS LIBYA, ETHIOPIA LEADERS

EA201316 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Excerpt] In an atmosphere of solemn and militant enthusiasm, the Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian summit opened at 1000 today at the headquarters of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. The summit is being attended by brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE], Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary army in Socialist Ethiopia.

On arriving at their meeting place, the three leaders were received with much enthusiasm and warm applause by the members of the accompanying delegations. Before the meeting began, press photographers from Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia took pictures of this important historic meeting. The hall was decorated with the Democratic Yemeni, Libyan and socialist Ethiopian flags.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad opened the historic meeting with a speech in which he said:

Dear brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, dear brother Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear brothers and friends, apostles of the glorious Libyan and Ethiopian revolutions: Permit me at the beginning of this meeting in the affectionate and appreciative embrace of the Yemeni revolution in our capital, Aden, to welcome you most warmly on behalf of our YSP, its Central Committee and Political Bureau and the PDRY Government, as well as on behalf of our Yemeni people, who are linked to you and to the militant masses in Libya and socialist Ethiopia by strong bonds, to whose development we have all contributed so that they have reached the high level demonstrated by this summit in Aden today.

Dear brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, dear brother Mengistu Haile Mariam, all of you dear brothers and comrades. At this high level and at this very place, this meeting of ours could almost be described as the first of its kind in the history of our bilateral [as heard] relations. A meeting like this, held under current Arab, African and international political conditions, is certainly not only of vital importance in terms of strengthening our fraternal cooperation and principled position but is also deeply significant because it gives practical expression to the fact that there are no and can never be any barriers to obstruct revolutionary and progressive Arabs from building bridges with their brothers in struggle and destiny--the revolutionaries in Africa, as well as in other parts of the world. This is so because the aims and principles for whose success and survival they are fighting are inseparable.

Brothers and friends, our meeting in Aden is actually a continuation of our meetings and contacts and those of the representatives of our three countries during the years following the triumph of our nationalist and democratic liberation revolution.

All our previous meetings gave expression to our revolutionary determination to unite and develop our cooperation to serve the noble aims and principles of our peoples. At such times we also stressed that the fact that we are geographically distant from each other could not prevent us from expanding and developing cooperation in all fields. We have always been and remain as close to one another as if we were living under the same roof.

[Word indistinct] our voluntary [word indistinct] and correct choice, supported by the masses of our people, we determined to take the path of militant and strategic alliance based on the foundation of hostility to imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction and on the determination to protect the common interests and mutual benefits of our peoples by maintaining the national independence and sovereignty of our countries in order to achieve social progress and to progress toward the radical social transformation of our peoples.

Through all the stages in which our militant struggle developed and became entrenched, we in Democratic Yemen have always viewed and continue to view with appreciation and esteem the Libyan and Ethiopian revolutions and their leaders--fighter Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and fighter Mengistu Haile Mariam--as two prominent revolutionary leaders of the world national liberation movement, of which Libya, Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen are some of the strongest and most steadfast fortresses.

Brothers, we know that as our peoples are turning their attention to this meeting of ours together with the forces of good, progress and peace in the Arab homeland and the African revolution, all of them hoping that it will achieve its noble aim, others will be following this meeting with contrary motives. We know that various interpretations will quickly follow one another from various sides. On our part this will cause us no worry. What concerns us is that everybody know that we are dealing with events on the basis of principled truth and frankness.

We reject the use of deception and misguidance in dealing with differences and problems, no matter with whom. Everyone should therefore realize--and we say publicly for all to hear--that this meeting of ours comes within the context of past and present efforts by the political leadership of the three revolutions to develop our trilateral relations and our entrenched alliance, which has grown and consolidated in the course of our struggle against all the vestiges and remnants of the reactionary eras of our countries and aginst the conspiracies and aggression to which our peoples have been subjected. We shall also center our talks on discussing vital issues, issues vital to the common interests and goals of our peoples, as well as contributions to security and stability in this region, which is under threat from the imperialist aggressive military moves and bases deployed--in addition to those of the Zionist regime--in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and the Indian Ocean. In all our preliminary discussions for this meeting we did not ignore the role assumed by the peoples of the region in support of our peaceful efforts and the mobilization of world public opinion to stand on our side in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and on the side of the progressive forces on the African Continent to face up to the threats of imperialist, Zionist and racist aggression and terrorism against the Arab region and Africa.

This aggression has recently increased most high-handedly and arrogantly as demonstrated by successive Zionist air raids with the support of the United States and under cover of the Camp David accords on Beirut, Baghdad and Palestinian tented camps; attempts to share heroic Syria's steadfastness; the continuing formation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force; (?hinting) at the use of force against Libya; various attempts to pressure Democratic Yemen and socialist Ethiopia; and by the continuation of the policy of threat and terrorism against the oil-producing countries in the region with the objective of black-mailing their peoples and liquidating their national liberation movements.

All these hostile activities of the imperialist powers conform to their encouragement of the racist regime in South Africa in its provocations against Angola and the other frontline states and its refusal to concede the Namibian people their right to self determination.

All these instances are clear evidence of the hostile nature of imperialism, reaction and Zionism, culminating in the new U.S. Administration's recent decision to continue manufacturing the neutron weapon, which is capable of doing the most horrible and dangerous job in our present age--that is, totally eliminating mankind. It is a decision which can only be interpreted as reflecting the bankruptcy, disappointment and aggressive madness of those imperialist, extremist, and terrorist circles. This is why we have the vital task of facing up to these threats as part of our duty to protect the security and stability of our peoples, a task which is also related to the tasks and duties of all revolutionary forces and freedom and peace-loving forces throughout the world. It is in this context that our position and the noble aim of convening this meeting in the capital of our country must be understood. Let it be clearly understood by all that the existing cooperation among the three revolutions of Libya, Ethiopia and Yemen was not born today, but is a product of the long struggle waged by our peoples for freedom, economic and social progress and peace.

We who have suffered so during the reactionary eras and from imperialist provocation and aggression understand the vast important of freedom in the life of peoples and the need for peace and stability in the maintenance of freedom. There is no doubt that by means of our principled alliances we shall together resist any form of aggression or conspiracy against Libya, Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen. We shall together resist the threats of the Camp David accords and the imperialist, Zionist and racist conspiracies to which our Arab and African peoples are subjected.

In all the positions we have adopted we have not and shall not hurt the brothers or friends who do not conspire against us and who do not hurt our people. This is because we have fateful issues demanding our total effotts: to struggle for the (prosperity) and development of our peoples, to protect the sovereignty of our countries and to contribute together with our brothers and friends with our resources to resist the threats of aggressive disputes and motivations instigated by the imperialist, Zionist and racist circles and their local agents. These issues are supported by all good and noble people in our Arab homeland, in Africa and throughout the world.

It may be appropriate to reiterate that we are not alone in our national and class struggle, and there is much evidence indicating the correctness of our words.

As fighters for our people's freedom, we shall contribute our share to the Arab and African struggle for the freedom and progress of their peoples. In support we shall stand in a single trench with all forces loving freedom, progress and peace in the world [words indistinct] sharing principles and objectives with the countries of the socialist community headed by the friendly USSR. We in Democratic Yemen of [word indistinct] our brothers in Libya and socialist Ethiopia conceal from no one our interest in developing and expanding cooperation and friendship with the socialist countries led by the USSR and in establishing the closest and deepest militant relations with the rest of the world's revolutionary movement. If I may be permitted to say so in this connection, we owe a debt of gratitude and deep (?acknowledgement) to all who have extended a helping hand to us and stood on the side of the struggle of our peoples during all the period of trial and adversity faced by our revolutions.

We shall adhere to our revolutionary principles and firm stand in support of the struggle of our militant brothers in Palestine, Lebanon, Oman and the fighters against the dictatorial, racist and fascist regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: Our people who are fighting for the unification of their homeland on peaceful and democratic bases are proud of their alliance with the Libyan revolution and the Ethiopian revolution and look forward with confidence and optimism to this meeting.

They have a firm belief that they will contribute to the strengthening of the pillars of our strategic alliance and the unity of our common struggle in a manner that will serve the achievement of immediate [word indistinct] for our revolution; the level of the economic, social and cultural standards of our countries; and to the strengthening of the defensive capabilities of our revolutions, and to developing the structures of cooperation and coordination between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia in various areas--political, economic, military, scientific and cultural. These are issues that will take up a great deal of our time and efforts in this meeting.

Once again, I welcome you to our country as brothers and friends--comrades of common destiny--and thank you.

AL-QADHDHAFI 19 AUG SPEECH URGES ARAB 'REVOLT'

LD202142 Tripoli JANA in English 1802 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Aden, 20 Aug (JANA)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, yesterday met with the masses of the Yemeni Province of Bahaj, at a grand popular rally held at the city of Ad-Dali.

The leader addressed the crowds, saying that the United States today "goes too far in its aggression, tyranny, provocations and terrorism against the Arab nation." He called on the dynamic forces of the Arab world to declare a general mobilization to counter the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary challenges and to despise the U.S. belief that all Arabs are similar to As-Sadat and Numayri.

The Arab nation, he added, "is now facing a real danger that should be confronted before it's too late."

The general mobilization in the Jamahiriyah had been achieved, he said, "and the struggle was resolved in favour of the masses. We on our part call on the Yemeni people to attain the people's authority being the only way to realize the aspirations of the Yemeni people. For the United States has established bridges for herself in Egypt, Sudan and other areas in order to deal a blow against the progressive forces in the Arab world and strike at the steadfast trenches, especially the Libyan, Syrian and Yemeni trenches.

The U.S. aim behind establishing these bridges is to turn the Arab world into an American-Zionist colony and to drain its natural resources."

The Arab oil pouring into the United States, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on, "is converted by Israel into planes, bombs and tools of destruction to wipe out the Arab nation, and the events in Lebanon are a good example. The Arabs did not employ their oil in developing the Arab world especially the poorer countries. Instead, oil goes to the United States and Britain to operate the arms factories which destroy our Arab nation."

He pointed out that "the American and Israeli banks are run by the Arab oil revenues deposited there."

He stressed "the United States would no longer be strong without that oil, which makes it imperative to repeat again and again that the oil of the Arabs should be for the Arabs."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi emphasized the necessity for a popular general mobilization in the whole Arab world according to nationalist, unionist and jamahiriyah (mass) basis in order to counter the real danger now threatening the Arab nation.

He added "on such a basis, the Arab nation will not be defeated because authority, wealth and arms are under the masses' control. Therefore, I call upon the oppressed masses to revolt and lead the struggle to win the battle."

He said "the Libyan people, men and women who rejected gold and silk and instead took up arms and decided to enter the battle against imperialism, Zionism and local reaction. [sentence as received] The people should not stand idly by towards the advance of the imperialist and Zionist forces into the Arab world. They should follow the same course of their brother, the Libyan people, and to volunteer to fight in the PLO ranks."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his willingness to visit San'a' if the North Yemen officials responded positively to the call of unity between the two parts of Yemen. He also pledged the Jamahiriyah's readiness to support with all possible means the Yemeni people to achieve this unity and in their struggle against the enemies.

He hailed the Yemeni people's struggle against Britain's colonialism, U.S. imperialism, Zionism and local reaction.

He went on to say "we stand here today on the land which was soaked in the blood of the Yemeni martyrs who had confronted the British invaders. The Yemeni land has witnessed different heroic battles for the country's independence and against Britain, which considered Yemen at that time as part of her territories."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's speech was repeatedly interrupted by the masses who chanted revolutionary slogans affirming the Arab people's inevitable victory over the forces of oppression, American imperialism and local reaction.

ROLE IN U.S. DOWNING OF LIBYAN PLANES DENIED

Minister Denies Tie

NC201308 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] In Cairo, Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has made a statement to our reporter in which he said that the Egyptian Armed Forces are not presently conducting any training activity in the area where the two Libyan aircraft were shot down. He said that the Egyptian Armed Forces do not have training programs this month and that Egypt has no connection with the downing of the two Libyan aircraft.

Foreign Ministry Denial

NC201533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] An authoritative Foreign Ministry source commented on the Libyan authorities' statement on Egypt's link with the downing of two Libyan military warplanes by U.S. planes, saying that this act by Libya is not surprising. He said that the Egyptian Defense Ministry's definite denial of reports disseminated abroad to the effect that the Egyptian Armed Forces conducted maneuvers on the Libyan border in the past few days is quite sufficient.

The source stressed that Egypt does not need to participate with any foreign armed forces in any military operation to defend Egyptian territory. The Egyptian Armed Forces are capable, as in the past, of stopping any attempt to endanger the security of Egypt's western border.

AL-AHRAM on Accusations

NC210802 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 21 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM's "Opinion" article today deals with the Libyan authorities' statements yesterday that Egypt is connected with the downing of two Libyan warplanes by U.S. aircraft.

At the beginning, the paper's article affirms that whenever the anniversary celebration of the Libyan 1 September Revolution approaches, Libya launches campaigns primarily designed to divert attention from what is actually happening at the hands of the colonel and his followers. These campaigns accuse Egypt of preparing an attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The paper draws attention to the dictatorship methods that, whenever popular support decreases, seek to arouse all domestic forces to achieve a minimum level of concensus and discipline by claiming that the homeland is in imminent, grave danger. Meanwhile, laws are violated, sanctities are trampled on, accounts are settled and honest men are suppressed on the pretext that the country is in a state of emergency, which demands the adoption of all possible extraordinary measures.

AL-AHRAM adds: The dictatorial regime in Libya, at the instructions of its Soviet masters, has previously launched campaigns against Egypt, accusing it of concentrating its forces on the border in preparation for an invasion. Its rabid campaigns have increased after Camp David and are characterized by lies and fabrications.

AL-AHRAM concludes: Those who make such claims do not know the real Egypt and its nobleness. This also clearly shows the degree of deterioration that the isolated Libyan regime has reached in its agentry for the Soviets, who--since their expulsion from Egypt--have unceasingly leveled the worst accusations and launched the lowest kind of campaigns against it to involve Egypt in side battles and divert its attention from its lofty course. But all this is wishful thinking.

CAIRO ANALYZES LEGAL ASPECTS OF U.S.-LIBYA CLASH

NC201340 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 81

[News analysis by Layla Zaydan]

[Text] The downing of two Libyan aircraft by U.S. jet fighters has raised the old international conflict over territorial waters. This conflict began early in the 1970's when certain coastal countries rich in fish resources unilaterally extended the limits of their fishing areas. In 1973, UN interest in this international problem began to increase. The UN Conference on the Law of the Sea was convened, and its sessions have opened and closed since then without reaching an agreement.

The Law of the Sea Conference aims at drafting legal articles to regulate national sovereignty over waters and economic zones. There are two concepts that the conference must settle: first, the limits of territorial water; and, second, the limit of the area that can be considered by other countries as an economic area from which they can obtain natural resources, whether from the water or the seabed.

A draft agreement has been submitted to the Law of the Sea Conference that provides for the extension of sovereignty over territorial waters up to 12 miles, including the airspace over the area. Some 90 coastal countries support this draft agreement. All other countries insist that sovereignty must not exceed 3 miles. As for economic areas, the draft agreement provides that all coastal countries have a right to exploit the seabed and the mineral resources in their continental shelf, extending to 200 miles.

MANSUR HASAN RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT ON TRIP

NC201946 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Mansur Hasan, minister of state for presidential affairs, culture and information, returned to Cairo today after being sent by President Anwar as-Sadat to Austria, the FRG and Britain to brief the officials of these countries on the results of President as-Sadat's talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Egypt's stand toward the peace process and the situation in the Middle East.

In a statement to our radio correspondent, Mansur Hasan said:

[Begin Hasan recording] The European countries in general have always been interested in the Middle East question and in Egypt's stand on the peace process. These countries have been eager to offer all possible help to bolster the peace process in the area. I have met with complete understanding of Egypt's stand by the officials of the countries I visited, as well as support and enthusiasm for the new proposal that President as-Sadat made in the United States on the inevitability of starting a dialogue among the United States, the Palestinians and the PLO, and the need to take advantage of the success of the recent cease-fire in Lebanon and for the U.S. Government to act to achieve further steps toward a just and comprehensive peace through cooperation with Saudi Arabia and any other country to achieve mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinian brothers. [end recording]

Mansur Hasan further said that President as-Sadat will visit Austria and the FRG in the near future. Asked about Austria's current stand toward the PLO, particularly after expelling the PLO representative from Vienna, Mansur Hasan said that contacts are underway between the Austrian Government and the PLO to prevent such incidents in the future. He said that the Austrian Government will not call the PLO to account because of actions by certain extremists.

On Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's statement that he will not join the autonomy talks if the Palestinians join them, Hasan said that the question of PLO participation in any talks on autonomy is inevitable and no one can stop it in the long run.

Mansur Hasan will visit the Sultanate of Oman to brief His Majesty Sultan Qabus on the results of President as-Sadat's visits to Britain and the United States.

CAIRO: LIBYA-PDRY-ETHIOPIA PACT HOSTILE TO ARABS

NC201903 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "A New Soviet Move To Encircle and Fragment the Arab World"]

[Text] The alliance that was announced in Aden yesterday among Libya, Ethiopia and the PDRY, under the name of a treaty of friendship and cooperation in the political, military and economic domains among the three countries, can only be interpreted one way: a new Soviet move carefully planned by Moscow which it has asked its lackeys to carry out to serve Soviet purposes of spreading its hegemony on the Arab area, infiltrating into Africa and strengthening its occupation of Afghanistan. Proof of this is the announcement made by PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir that the alliance is aimed at standing up to the enemies of the three countries and confronting the danger of foreign intervention in the Indian Ocean and Gulf area. Who are the enemies of the three countries and what is the foreign danger threatening the area that calls for the formation of a new alliance? In addition, Libya, the PDRY and Ethiopia are already linked by treaties of friendship and cooperation with Moscow to the point that they are Soviet military bases and springboards serving the Soviet implementation of its expansionist plans in Africa and the Arab world.

The timing of the announcement of this alliance clearly explains the intentions of the Soviets for the area, because it comes after important events in the area, primarily the return of normal relations between Egypt and Sudan and President Numayri's visit to Egypt, which emphasized and consolidated the march of integration between the two countries in all fields, and after the success of the United States and Saudi Arabia in arranging a cease-fire in Lebanon between the Palestinians and the Israelis. In addition, the alliance comes after the important visit to Britain and the United States by President as-Sadat, during which he called for the need for Palestinian participation in any talks aimed at establishing peace in the Middle East, and after Egypt's announcement of its readiness to offer military facilities to any Arab or Islamic country exposed to foreign intervention so that the Afghan tragedy will not recur. The alliance also comes after [Saudi Crown] Prince Fahd's announcement of his proposals to solve the Middle East crisis. All this clearly shows that Moscow aims at kindling a fire of sedition in the area to keep the situation as it is and to impede any efforts to establish a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The soviet moves being carried out by Moscow's agents in the area--such as Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Ali Nasir and Mengistu--are basically aimed at fragmenting the unity of Arab ranks, creating anew the policy of axes in the Arab world and intimidating the Arab countries that refuse to submit to Soviet hegemony, as well as hampering and foiling any constructive efforts to facilitate the peace process in the area.

All Arab countries must realize that the new Soviet move is directed against all countries of the area--the YAR, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the Gulf states, Iraq and Somalia. This move is primarily aimed at encircling Egypt and Sudan to isolate them, particularly after the Soviet success in reaching Chad through their agent Al-Qadhdhafi. However, let those leaders who are following the Soviet orbit and their masters in Moscow know that Arab Egypt will stand up firmly and strongly to repulse any aggression on them. It will also stand by fraternal Sudan against any foreign aggression on its territory. It will also stand by any Arab country and help it with necessary military facilities should it be exposed to the danger of Soviet invasion.

BAGHDAD DENOUNCES DOWNING OF LIBYAN AIRCRAFT

JN202114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA)--Iraq today denounced the downing of two Libyan aircraft by the U.S. forces.

In a statement to INA this evening, an official spokesman said that Iraq, proceeding from its unwavering and principled pan-Arab stands, asserts its support for Libya against the U.S. aggression against the Libyan aircraft the day before yesterday.

The spokesman said Iraq always stands by the Arab side when it is subjected to any aggression by any foreigner no matter what his color.

It will be recalled that two Libyan aircraft were shot down by U.S. planes that were conducting military maneuvers near the Libyan coast.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 435

JN201715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Communique No 435 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 20 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our efficient armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A force from one of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Sumar region. Following a fierce battle, the enemy was forced to abandon its forward positions and retreat, sustaining 21 killed and 2 infantry positions and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.
B. An enemy concentration was sighted in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd. It was pounded with various weapons and forced to retreat, sustaining nine killed and one vehicle, two guns and one rocket launcher destroyed.
C. Six killed in the Mehran region.
D. Four killed and one tank destroyed in the Dezful region.
E. Two killed and one infantry position destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
F. Two killed in the Shush region.
G. One vehicle, one gun and one observation post destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 44 killed and 3 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 1 vehicle, 3 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two tanks and one vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 August 1981

'AZIZ VISITS FRANCE, DISCUSSES NUCLEAR COOPERATION

For reports on the visit to France by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and France's decision to aid in the rebuilding of the Tammuz nuclear reactor, see th 21 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

JN201818 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] A royal decree has been issued appointing Staff Maj Gen Fathi Abu Talib as chief of staff as of 25 August 1981. The cabinet had decided to retire Staff Lt Gen Engineer 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali, the chief of staff, as of 25 August 1981

This morning, His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, visited the general command headquarters where he met with His Excellency Staff Lt Gen ash-Shari Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and senior officers and issued his royal directives and instructions.

Staff Maj Gen Fathi abu Talib graduated from the Royal Military Academy in 1954. He has filled several command and staff posts of various levels. During his service. he completed all the courses required for the ranks and posts he filled in the academies of the Jordanian Armed Forces. He also participated in most [as heard] of the specialized and military courses in foreign colleges and academies. He attended the infantry and armor course at the British Infantry and armor school and the U.S. armor school. He graduated from the Command and Staff College in India in 1966 and from the British Royal Defense Studies School in 1976. He has also graduated from the high administrative course for senior officers in the United States.

As for the posts he has filled, he was promoted from company commander to battalion commander to brigade commander. He has also filled several staff positions in the field and general commands. He has also worked in the Jordanian attache's office in Britain and was a Jordanian military attache in the United States. In the past 5 years, he has filled several important posts, including commander of an armored division and an aide to the chief of staff.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO BOYCOTT AMERICAN GOODS

JN161010 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Aug 81 pp 1

[Report by Muhammad 'Ayish]

[Text] A national committee was set up here last night to discuss "the most effective" means to boycott American goods in Jordan because of "ardent U.S." support for Israel, according to the president of the dentists' association, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Haj, who is also chairman of the professional associations' committee on the boycott issue. The decision to form the committee was taken last night at a meeting attended by presidents of the professional associations, prominent personalities and representatives from the people's bodies.

"The 150-member committee was selected in such a way that it represents all political, economic, social and voluntary potentials in Jordan," Dr al-Haj told the JORDAN TIMES. The committee will hold its first meeting Saturday to search for ways of boycotting American exports to Jordan.

"All those moves were prompted by the Israeli aggression on the Iraqi Tammuz nuclear reactor last May and the brutal Israeli air raids on civilian targets in Beirut last month," Dr al-Haj said. He added that the boycott is directed solely against the United States because it is "the closet ally of Israel in its ceaseless aggressions on the Arab nation." The boycott-American-goods-campaign is expected to gain more momentum following this week's U.S. decision to resume delivery of American-made F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel after a two-month suspension. The United States held up the delivery of the planes to Israel after the latter's air attacks on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and civilian targets in Lebanon.

PRO-LIBYAN DEMONSTRATION HELD IN BEIRUT 20 AUG

NC201742 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Today, a popular procession of vehicles in western Beirut headed for the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau [as heard] to denounce the Libyan-U.S. air clash over the Mediterranean. The demonstrators burned the U.S. flag in front of the Libyan Embassy [as heard] and handed a letter of support for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the head of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau.

AL-WAZZAN, LIBYAN ENVOY DISCUSS U.S. 'ATTACK'

NC201943 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with the secretary general of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Lebanon, Mr Salih ad-Duruqi, and discussed with him the U.S. attack against the Libyan planes and the air defense network that Lebanon is striving to get.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES 20-21 AUG

Beirut Sniping

NC211224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Senior government officials today concentrated on the security situation in view of the deterioration on the contact lines in Beirut yesterday afternoon and last night. Exchanges of fire suddenly erupted on the contact lines and the adjacent populated streets. Unofficial reports say that 3 people were killed and 30 others injured in the fighting. Efforts and contacts intensified to halt the clashes last night.

Calm has prevailed in Beirut since morning but a state of caution prevails on the contact lines. Calm prevails in all other Lebanese areas. Security reports did not record any incidents worth mentioning.

The Port road and the An-Nasirah-Sodeco-the Museum road are still closed because of sniping fire. The Galerie Sim'an-ash-Shiyah road is the only road open between the two parts of Beirut, and there is heavy traffic.

Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier over Beirut at 1210. The Israeli aircraft broke the sound barrier again at 1325.

Beirut Shelling

NC201819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Around 1700 [1500 GMT] today the Syrians and their allies aggravated the security situation on the contact lines by shelling the residential areas and Lebanese Army positions from the commercial markets right up to Al-'Adliyah. They then intensified the area of their shelling, and 122-mm shells haphazardly fell on the area of the Rizq Hospital, where two persons, Habib 'Azar and 'Ata Nusayr, were killed. A member of the security forces, Mas'ud Khattar, and his wife were wounded. The shelling then spread to the areas of Al-Jummayzah, Al-'Ikkawi, Mar Mikhayil, Al-'Adliyah and At-Tahwitah, where it has been reported that one person was killed and seven others were wounded, some of them seriously. In Al-'Adliyah area, Muhammad Mahmud, Joseph Kayruz and Marun 'Awwad--all from the Lebanese General Security Command--were wounded.

A state of suspense prevails in the south following the resumption of reconnaissance operations by the Israeli planes and gunboats [az-zawariq, al-harbiyah].

Beirut Flareup

NC201555 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Since this afternoon 120-mm artillery shells have been falling on the Sodeco area at the rate of one shell every 3 seconds. The shells are falling on the positions of the Lebanese Army. The shelling has now extended to include 'Abd al-Wahhab street and the Al-Yasu'iyah quarter where RPG's are falling.

At 1400 shells fell on the Al-Jummayzah--At-Tabaria area, where the sound of shells is heard. The commercial area is the scene of sniping, which follows the extensive shelling this afternoon. The Syrians, Palestinians and their agents opened fire, at 1400, from the Ashmun and Sa'd buildings as well as the Damascus road and Bisharah al-Khuri street. The shelling is continuing to this hour and the sound of the shells can be heard in the eastern part of Beirut.

We have just received the following: A few minutes ago, 120-mm shells fell in the vicinity of Burj Rizq and the Rizq Hospital in Al-Ahrafiyah. The Sodeco area and the army positions therein as well as the Primo and Al-Birjawi areas are now being subjected to artillery and mortar shelling.

Al-Batrun Shelling

NC201314 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Today at noon Dayr Billa and (Shnatah) in the Al-Batrun hills were subjected to 82-mm artillery shelling and 500-mm and 800-mm shells. It has been reported that the fire emanated from (Bahijah), (Matrit) and [word indistinct].

AL-WAZZAN ON U.S. SUPPLY OF WARPLANES TO ISRAEL

NC210652 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] On leaving Government House yesterday, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was asked to express an opinion on the U.S. decision to resume the shipment of warplanes to Israel. He said: This is harmful to us and we consider it as a step backward at a time when we expected a positive response after the Israeli attacks which indicate a continuous aggressive course and our requests for deterrent penalties against Israel. We do not expect the United States or anybody else to supply Israel with weapons which, as has been proved, are used for aggression only.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES FIFTH ARAB YOUTH FESTIVAL

JN201914 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad speech at Fifth Arab Youth Festival in Damascus--live]

[Excerpts] Youthful brothers and sons, guests of the festival, comrades, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi [applause]: This meeting of youth represents the blossom and continuation of life as well as the most improtant stage of life.

The youth are the cornerstone of Arab steadfastness. Due to their large numbers, which is one of the characteristics of their generation, and due to their potential and relentless resolution, they constitute a force capable of facing and overcoming challenges as well as finding sound solutions to the problems and difficulties our nation is encountering.

Youth: We may face setbacks in our march and we have in fact faced a number of them. Such setbacks must not lead to despair or hopelessness, but become an incentive and a driving force toward the removal of their repercussions and toward work for the construction of the kind of future we want and in accordance with our own will and in a manner that achieves our nation's interests and aims.

Experience has taught us that one of the prerequisites for victory over the aggressors is to have patience and a long breath. We the Arabs, with the human and material potential we possess, can wage this struggle until its victorious end without allowing the pressures of time to divert us from our course or weaken our persistent struggle for our principal causes. We must give these causes the time they deserve, providing that this time is full of work, organization and preparedness. We thus proceed from our faith in the inevitability of achieving victory sooner or later as long as we are working with determination and faith in our rights and ability to carry out our will.

We have before us not, oh youth, an urgent short-term target to which we have to give our utmost attention and effort. That is, the confrontation of the Zionist-colonialist invasion of our Arab homeland and the repulsion of the wanton onslaught launched by imperialism and Zionism with the aim of entrenching this invasion or prologing its life. We have to struggle relentlessly, sacrifice sweat and blood and mobilize all our potential for the liberation of the occupied Arab territory and the restoration of the usurped Arab rights, without neglecting our other urgent and more comprehensive tasks, headed by the struggle for Arab unity and the strong and sound construction of our generations. That is why we say that you, oh youth, are the generation of construction and liberation because a large part of work for construction and liberation lies on your shoulders.

On this day we direct our hearts and minds to your brothers in the occupied territory. We direct them to Arab youth who are heroically fighting occupation and confronting the Zionist aggressors' oppression with high spirits and unique determination. They are struggling against the usurping enemy even in prisons. Those youth confirm every day and every hour that aggression is doomed to defeat and that the Arab rights will inevitably and finally emerge victorious. [applause]

KHADDAM MEETS WITH CHEDLI KLIBI FOR TALKS

JN201400 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received at 1000 this morning Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. They reviewed the current situation in the Arab region.

SHARON DISCUSSES SOVIET ACTIVITY, U.S. RELATIONS

TA201830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Remarks by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon at the National Defense College, 20 August--recorded]

[Text] We are witnessing a serious phenomenon of a split in the nation. We must all work to heal the rift. The subject is not for one party or another, this is a subject of supreme national importance.

We are confronting a Soviet strategy of clear, defined, long-term objectives, which is seeking to attain its goals either by direct intervention--something which until not long ago we considered impossible, but which the reality of Afghanistan showed us could happen--or through subversion, and Soviet Russia is today behind virtually all subversive activity in the world. And we face massive arms concentrations which are centered in the countries making up what is termed in the West as the moderate Arab states, be it Iraq, Syria, Libya, Ethipia or South Yemen.

In contrast, U.S. strategy is still only in its incipient stage at this time. It cannot yet provide any substantive reply. We hope that this will come--but it does not yet exist and this obligates us. We are not the mercenaries of the United States, we are not the policeman of the United States. We may be happy about the upheaval in the approach of the United States which, at long last after many years of complaining about and, I would say, even criticizing the need to bear the burden of the world, at last has a feeling that they must in fact be their own policeman and take the required measures.

I noted that we are not mercenaries. For us it is a question of life and death. We stood alone in this region in the face of the danger of Soviet expansionism for nearly 25 years. In our contacts with any country, I would not like us to use the phrase: we are a strategic asset. I would not want us to knock at the gate of any country or any power in an attempt to convince them that that is what we are. We are not such for anyone--only for ourselves. We can do much, and we have an interest in this--including in spheres where others cannot operate. We are not beggars at the door. Our assistance has a price. And partnership can exist only on the basis of equality.

We must continue with the peace process. We must be meticulous about any violation, small or large. We see a possibility of reaching an agreement only on the basis of the agreement we signed at Camp David, and we shall not today agree to any deviation from the agreement we arrived at.

We see today that President as-Sadat--whose courage in making peace we esteem, and whose intentions we consider to be genuine--does in fact want peace, but we are witnessing a stress on stands in certain matters which has recurred for 3 years, or perhaps more than 3 years, without any change. Whether on the subject of Jerusalem or that of the PLO, Israel must make unequivocally clear its stands on these issues, and Israel will make absolutely and unequivocally clear its stand on these issues in the negotiations.

Further Details

TA201928 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpt] A considerable part of Defense Minister Sharon's speech was devoted to our relations with the Arabs, and particularly with Egypt. The minister explained that we must be very meticulous regarding any violations of the peace agreements with Egypt or with any other Arab country. If not, we are liable to be dragged into a war against our will. The defense minister wishes to expand the circle of countries taking part in the peace process, and in his view an agreement on autonomy is attainable if President as-Sadat makes his stands more flexible and ceases to demand of Israel things to which it cannot agree.

Minister Sharon added that he has reached an agreement with the prime minister on directing first-rate civilian manpower for service in the Military Government. He also hinted that he would re-examine the issue of the ground forces command in the IDF.

Breaches of Contract, Autonomy

TA201619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that Israel should make it clear to any element with whom it conducts negotiations that it would not agree to any breach of contract and emphasize that it must make sure such breaches do not occur. Speaking before members of the National Defense College, the defense minister said that when there is a breach of contract, even if this is a logistic step, Israel might be faced with the question of whether or not to go to war. Therefore, he said, we should make it clear to all elements with whom we negotiate that we would not accept any breach.

Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, reported that the defense minister did not specify any particular breach.

In view of the resumption of the autonomy talks next week, the defense minister said in his opinion it is possible to reach an agreement, however, this would only be possible on the basis of the Camp David accords and barring any deviation from them. Minister Sharon noted that no full agreement should be reached without prior consultation with the Arabs of Israel, adding that the Government's policy in this matter is clear: To eliminate hostile terrorist activity and the terrorist leaders in the territories and establish further cooperation with the local populace.

Ari'el Sharon said that in his meetings with IDF commanders in the territories, he made it clear to them that a complete distinction should be made between the terrorists and their supporters and the population at large.

WEST BANK ARABS MEET TO COORDINATE STANDS

TA210953 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Arab public figures from Judaea and Samaria have held consultations in Jerusalem to discuss the expected moves in connection with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Their aim was to coordinate their positions prior to meeting with him.

Arab sources report that the possibility of rejecting the minister's request to meet with them was not discussed. The view of those taking part in the consultation was that on only one issue--rejection of the autonomy plan--must a strict stand be adopted. No persons considered moderates were among those who coordinated positions.

Defense sources stated yesterday evening that Sharon is considering the possibility of assigning Arab affairs experts to various Military Government units, as part of the preparation for holding a dialogue with Arab figures from Judaea and Samaria.

NABULUS INHABITANT KILLED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

TA210535 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2305 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Nabulus, 20 Aug--An inhabitant of Nabulus was killed this afternoon when an explosive charge went off in the city's main square.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that the security forces rushed to the scene, closed off the square and began searching the area, but did not find additional explosives.

The investigation now focuses on whether the man was killed when the bomb he was carrying exploded unexpectedly or whether the bomb had been planted on the site and the man was killed accidentally when it blew up.

JEWISH RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS SUBJECTS OF NEW POLICY

TA211248 Jerusalem Domestic television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The Soviet Union explains the reduction in the number of exit visas for Jews by saying that the emigrants drop out in Vienna and do not go to Israel. This was reported today by the chairman of the Zionist Federation, Arye Dultzin, while explaining the decision to prevent, as much as possible, those people leaving the Soviet Union from emigrating to the United States. This is done by halting the services rendered by the Jewish emigration organizations, HIAS and JOINT. In Vienna, our correspondent Gil Sadan reports on the news conference held this afternoon by Arye Dultzin.

[Begin videotape] [Sadan] For years the U.S. Jewish emigration organizations HIAS and JOINT had agreed that they would not assist those dropping out in Vienna unless they were referred to them by the Jewish Agency. The situation changes as of today: No referrals any more. Assistance will be extended only to immigrants to Israel or to emigrants whose immediate relations live in the United States.

[Dulztin] To those who do not have immediate relations in the United States and do not want to go to Israel we will say: You are free, you can do whatever you want but you will get no help.

[Sadan] According to Dultzin, emigration to America causes ferment among other nationalities in the Soviet Union and this is the reason the Soviets have cut the number of exit visas.

[Dultzin] Those who drop out are with their own hands determining the fate of hundreds of thousands of Jews who have applied for visas. There are currently 400,000 Jews in the Soviet Union who have received visas, affidavits [last word in English] from us. Only if we put an end to the dropping-out will we be able to launch a big campaign called: Let my people go.

[Sadan] The step taken by the Jewish Agency is unilateral and does not enjoy the clear agreement of HIAS, JOINT and the Jewish communities in the United States. These claim that Jews should be assisted wherever they are, even if they do not immigrate to Israel.

[Dultzin] I have met 10 leaders and I told them about it. There was a certain amount of anger because we did not consult them and I told them, we decided not to consult anybody.

[Sadan] The question is whether it is possible to increase immigration by administrative means rather than turning Israel into a more attractive country to immigrate to.

[Dultzin] I have asked the Jews--we are experienced on the matter--we interviewed thousands of them in the last 3 years. We asked them: Why are you going to America? And their answer was simple: Why not? The answer was very simple and when we asked them: If you could not go to America would you come to Israel? Their answer was: Yes, certainly. There is no other answer. [end videotape]

Our correspondent in Vienna Tzvi Lidar reports that in the last 2 days, since the implementation of the new procedures, all the Jews who left the Soviet Union arrived in Israel although they had initially intended to go to the United States.

HIAS Denies Agreement

TA211253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Jewish welfare organization HIAS announced in New York that it has not reached any agreement with the Jewish Agency about stopping the handling of dropouts who want to leave from Vienna to the United States and do not have immediate relatives there. According to a MA'ARIV report, the HIAS representative said: We did not agree to the new plan of the Jewish Agency.

Austria has not yet officially reacted to the new procedure concluded between the Jewish Agency and HIAS in order to prevent the dropout of Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union. Our ambassador in Vienna will today confer with the Austrian interior minister. The meeting had been set a long time ago. However, our correspondent Yzvi Lidar reports that this issue will apparently be raised. Chancellor Kriesky has recently said that he is not interested in expanding Soviet immigration to Israel because, according to him, the immigrants are sent to settle in the territories.

FRENCH WEEKLY: JORDANIAN PREMIER MET ISRAELIS

TA210711 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Aug 81 p 1

[France-based correspondent Gid'on Qotz report]

[Text] Paris (special for DAVAR)--Secret talks between Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Israeli emissaries were held in the middle of July in Yugoslavia. The topic of the talks was Jordan possibly joining the Camp David process. This was reported yesterday by the french weekly V.S.D.

The weekly further discloses that a Syrian plan to murder King Husayn failed. According to information leaked from Damascus, the Jordanian Army had learned of Syrian officers' attempt to inject a commando unit of Palestinian terrorists into Jordan from Beirut and Damascus. Five of the commando members were discovered and killed by Jordanian soldiers on 3 August. A sixth soldier managed to reach Amman, but was caught near the big mosque.

The investigation indicated they intended to murder King Husayn during a prayer in the mosque on 7 August.

The weekly notes that the Syrian-Jordanian border was closed on 7 August and that King Husayn did not pray in the big mosque that day but arrived at another mosque where he remained for a few minutes surrounded by a host of bodyguards.

LIBYA

LIAISON BUREAU REFUSES U.S. PROTEST NOTE ON DOGFIGHT

LD210020 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison refused to receive a so-called protest note delivered by the ambassador of the Belgian Kingdom to the Jamahiriyah on behalf of the U.S. Administration, since the Belgian Embassy represents American interests in Libya.

The bureau refused to accept the note on the grounds that such a protest is totally rejected and is open to no discussion because the party committing the aggression against the freedom of the Libyan people is the United States, whose 6th Fleet committed a flagrant aggression against two Libyan planes carrying out routine reconnaissance flights within the Libyan Arab airspace and over its territorial waters.

The JANA political editor writes: It is impossible to accept any excuse from an aggressor, particularly since this aggressor is the United States, which has proven by its aggression against the two Libyan planes that it practices organized international terrorism and carries out subversive activities which shake the foundation of peace and undermine the future of the peoples struggling for freedom.

The JANA political editor affirms that the attempt at camouflaging the facts cannot convince us or world public opinion that the aggressor is a docile lamb. Thus, it is only logical to reject this protest by which the United States is trying to cover up its open and condemned aggression against Libya.

INVOLVED PILOTS' 'INTERVIEW' ON 19 AUG DOGFIGHT

LD201404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 81

["Interview" with two Libyan pilots and a Libyan military official involved in the 19 August Gulf of Sidra incident, by a JANA correspondent on 19 August; all participants unidentified--recorded]

[Text] [First pilot] At 0712 we were carrying out a reconnaissance mission as usual inside our territorial waters, in order to protect our shores and to be on the lookout for any hostile forces. We carried out the operation under the supervision of the officer in charge of the air defense, continuing along our ordinary route over our territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra. Suddenly we were informed by the officer in charge of the air defense that there were air, naturally military, targets moving toward us. In actual fact, we got ready for these targets in the direction of 030 from the Sidra Town. We were able to observe the targets: They were U.S. F-14 aircraft, Tomcats.

When these targets reached us they engaged us suddenly, despite the fact that they were inside our territorial waters. I retaliated to this act of aggression and downed one of the U.S. aircraft--as we said, an F-14. I fired a missile--naturally an air-to-air missile--at the aircraft. The aircraft went down. I was certain of its downing, as it was on fire and I saw it crash into the sea. As I have pointed out, this indicates that the American aircraft were bent on carrying out an act of aggression on the Jamahiriyah. They intercepted us while we were carrying out a reconnaissance mission. They intercepted us inside our territorial waters, and they did not stop at that: They attacked the formation. One of the pilots in the American formation, which consisted of eight aircraft--two aircraft dived on us and the rest, six aircraft, guarded them at various altitudes. [sentence as heard] As Libyan pilots, we replied to this aggression so that we could prove to the U.S. that it is nothing and that the Libyan people and pilots can check any U.S. aggression and stand as equals against the U.S. pilots and U.S. fleets which fill all parts of the world.

[Second pilot] In the name of God. Praise be to God. God is great. I do not want to talk a great deal because my colleague, naturally, has precisely explained the situation and how the operation took place. However, I would like to say that we are as a revolution and that our sire, the supreme commander of the armed forces and the leader of our revolution, has taught us not to be afraid of any power, small or large. Our leader teaches us that we have right on our side.

[Military official] Naturally [words indistinct] the words of the leader of the formation and [words indistinct] from what they said, we [words indistinct] fighters. Today we discovered [words indistinct] hostile targets. Naturally, some were flying outside our territorial waters and some were flying inside the territorial waters in a concentrated manner. Among these targets we discovered a target at this precise point--about 210 in the direction of 20 from the area of Sidra [as heard].

At this time, we had a reconnaissance mission flying in the area. As soon as [words indistinct] which is the same direction 30 [as heard] this formation was moving the opposite direction of our fighters. [Words indistinct] informed these brother pilots of this target and gave them the targets' altitude, capability, force, direction speed and so on--all the coordinates. I was informed by the leader of the formation that he had seen the enemy aircraft with his naked eye. Naturally, they engaged in an air battle and naturally the result was that the enemy pilots dived on our pilots and engaged in an air battle.

As far as our pilots were concerned, they carried out their tasks. This does not mean that they deserve thanks. This is simply a recognition that our pilots carried out their task and checked the hostile aircraft of a country which used to actually imagine that they were the biggest power in the world. We would like to reaffirm that our pilots are actually the best pilots in the world today.

[Unidentified voice] Always.

[Military official] Always, with God's assistance. As soon as the operation was completed, the number of aircraft naturally became condensed, not only in this area but even in the areas of Tripoli, Benghazi and Misratah--I mean an operation of provocation and flexing of muscles. [sentence as heard] This is the operation, in short.

REACTION ON DOGFIGHT WITH U.S. PLANES REPORTED

Envoy in UAE

JN201443 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1345 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Aug (ENA)--A Libyan official has said his country will use the oil weapon against the United States in response to its policy, which he described as seeking to undermine the revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Muhammad al-Qammudi, secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in the UAE, said at a press conference he held here this afternoon that the confrontation of two Libyan aircraft by the U.S. Air Force [as received] yesterday was part of a U.S. plan to plant military bases in the Arab homeland and undermine the role of Libya, which is opposing this plan. He said that the U.S. plan also seeks to bring the Sidra region, which is the most geographically productive oil location, under U.S. control.

He said that part of the U.S. maneuvers took place inside Libyan territorial waters and that this constitutes a violation of Libyan national sovereignty and a provocation against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Such a provocation endangers international peace and security and contravenes the principles of the United Nations.

He affirmed that his country reserves the right to take all measures that it deems necessary to safeguard its legitimate rights.

The secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau emphasized his country's rights over the territorial waters, extending 200 miles. He explained that part of the maneuvers took place approximately 38 km inside the Sidra Gulf and that another part of the maneuvers took place within the Sidra Gulf inside the restricted training area belonging to the Libyan Air Force.

He added that the conflict on this issue is not new and that his country had submitted a protest to the United Nations on this issue 3 years ago.

He said that the U.S. maneuvers contravene the Libyan declaration issued on 19 October 1973, stating that the Sidra Gulf, located within Libyan territory, and its eastern, western and southern land boundaries and its northern boundary at a latitude of 32 degrees are considered an inseparable part of Libyan territory, and that the gulf is under its complete sovereignty because it is considered internal waters. He said that the declaration was conveyed to all countries and international organizations at the time.

Al-Qammudi revealed that the United States had officially asked his country to stop supporting the PLO and the other liberation movements in the world.

Envoy in France

LD201303 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] As you know, following the dogfight which took place yesterday over the Mediterranean between the Americans and the Libyans, Reagan has asked all of his compatriots in Libya to leave the country. However, this does not stop Washington from stating that the incident is over. On the other hand, Al-Qadhdhafi, who has lost two aircraft, does not want to stop it there. The Libyan head of state intends to make an appeal to the entire Arab nation. The Libyan ambassador in Paris accuses the Americans of wanting to destablize his country. Here is Said Hafiana, talking to (Christian Cheve):

[Begin recording] [Hafiana] We stated in 1973 that [word indistinct] the Gulf of Sidra is a national sea, it is an internal sea. Because of this, no country contested Libya's rights. But we claimed our sovereignty, our right to this according to international regulations. We consider the Gulf of Sidra to be an internal sea and a national sea belonging to Libya.

[Question] As far as you are concerned, is this deliberate act of provocation? There is no doubt? The Americans knew it was a forbidden area.

[Answer] They know it very well. This is not the first time that American planes and warships have violated Libyan airspace or territorial waters [word indistinct] since 1960 [word indistinct] Libya has always been the object, until now, of a policy of military and political pressure from the United States in order to destablize it and create favorable conditions for overturnig the revolutionary regime of Libya. One of the aims of the United States' strategy is to go right to [word indistinct], that is to say, to physically liquidate brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and [word indistinct] the Libyan revolution. [end recording]

Paris Envoy: No Reprisals

LD201546 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The chief of the Libyan People's Bureau in Paris has just said there will be no reprisals against the Americans who live in Libya. This, in fact, might have been feared following yesterday's dogfight between Libyan and American fighter planes over the Mediterranean.

The 2,500 Americans who live in Libya are the guests of the Libyan people and their safety is guaranteed, the secretary of the people's bureau said in conclusion.

Organizations Abroad

NC210840 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Libyan Arab People's and brotherhood bureaus in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Arab homeland have carried out intensive activity to place the clear facts, which condemn the United States and its flagrant aggression against the Libyan people, before world public opinion. International newsmen, news agency and newspaper correspondents, as well as radio and television stations, have been supplied with details of the U.S. plot against the Jamahiriyah. All the evidence and arguments that expose the dimensions of the U.S. aggression have been placed before them.

The people's and brotherhood bureaus issued press statements condemning the U.S. aggression and called on all the freedom-fighting forces to condemn this aggression and to move resolutely against the first enemy of the peoples and the leader of terrorism, terrorist Ronald Reagan.

The people's and brotherhood bureaus also held press conferences and meetings to brief the hundreds of newsmen on the reality and nature of the aggressive aims of the U.S. Government against the Great 1 September Revolution.

As part of the intensive activity dictated by the revolutionary duty, the student forces and revolutioanry committees in Europe, Africa and Asia launched campaigns to expose and condemn the U.S. position and to inform the popular circles, organizations and political parties and universities of the hostile escalation by the U.S. administration and to enlighten them with the facts exposing the aggressive U.S. intentions.

Masses' Rallies

LD210236 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The popular masses at Al-Shati', (Ghiryan), Zanzur and (Meallatah) the day before yesterday, came out in big demonstrations of anger and denunciation against two Libyan planes in Libyan Arab airspace and territorial waters. [sentence as heard] In their chants the masses affirmed their determination to challenge all those who are tempted to detract from the freedom and security of the Libyan Arab people and their achievements through the Great 1 September Revolution. They expressed their readiness to respond to the call for death in defense of the Great 1 September Revolution at any time and their readiness also to stand firmly in the face of plots and provocations hatched by American imperialism and its agents in Egypt and Sudan.

The masses participating in the demonstrations issued statements affirming the Libyan Arab people's determination to deter the aggressors and sacrifice their lives for the sake of their freedom and authority. They also denounced the American aggression by the U.S. 6th Fleet against the two Libyan planes in Libyan Arab airspace and territorial waters, affirming that this aggression exposes the true aggressive intentions of American imperialism and the truth about American terrorism.

Masses' Demonstrations

LD202014 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Libyan masses as Sabhah this morning staged a demonstration of wrath and denunciation against America's aggression inside our territorial waters and its provocations.

The demonstrators marched throughout the town's streets and squares shouting resounding chants affirming the masses' determination to march forward with firm steps toward the realization of the principles and objectives of the Great 1 September Revolution and the checking of all provocations and attempts aimed at detracting from the Great 1 September Revolution and its commander.

At the end of the demonstration the masses issued a statement affirming that the aggressive policy pursued by the United States will only fan our wrath and increase our determination, firmness and stubborness, which accepts no retraction or truce. Let America and its supporters know that the popular wrath, once let loose and exploded, will turn the treacherous yellow smiles into tears that nobody will help to dry. The masses declared their determination to defend the gains of the Great 1 September Revolution and its stand against all the terrorist designs and provocations.

The popular masses at Misratah also stated a demonstration of wrath this morning denouncing the aggression by the American aircraft against two Libyan planes in Libyan Arab airspace and over Libyan Arab territorial waters. The demonstration started from the premises of the headquarters of the revolutionary committee and went through the town's street. The massess reiterated their readiness to fight in defense of every inch of our soil, whatever the sacrifices. The masses also issued a statement affirming their determination to check the terrorist aggression and to face up to it with all force.

U.S. LEADERS CITED ON U.S. POLICY, 'AGGRESSION'

Carlucci on Maneuvers

LD210212 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Deputy U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci stated that U.S. President Reagan personally gave permission to hold military maneuvers within Libyan territorial waters.

In a statement to the British evening paper the NEW STANDARD yesterday, Carlucci said this was an unusual matter in connection with a maneuver described by the Defense Department as routine.

The U.S. official's spokesman thus exposes the flagrant contradition and hypocrisy practiced by the U.S. Administration in concealing the facts to beautify its ugly face. This statement openly shows the falsehood of American allegations and proves beyond all doubt that the maneuvers of the 6th Fleet were intended for aggression against the Libyan people and have actually done so. In their statements, the U.S. officials tried to show that the U.S. President was the last to know about the maneuvers and the truth about their aggression.

Weinberger On Maneuvers' End

LD202008 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. war [has heard] secretary reiterated in London today that the maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra were actually terminated yesterday evening. They were scheduled to continue until 22 August, as the fleet's command had announced to aircraft and fisherman in the area.

Weinberger said on arrival in London today, in a statement to the press, that the United States had no plans for any further units have left the area for other destinations.

Oil, Government Officials

LD201540 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. oil companies operating in the Jamahiriyah have rejected the appeal of the U.S. Administration for Americans to depart Libya in the wake of the wicked aggression against two aircraft of the Libyan Arab Air Force by aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet in Libyan territorial watters. Officials of these companies in Washington stated that the Americans working in Libya reject this appeal because their living conditions are excellent and because they have nothing to worry about. A spokesman for the American Exxon Oil Company said that the company by no means intends to evacuate American nationals from Libya: Everything in this country is all right. A spokesman for the American Conoco Oil Company said that the American nationals lead a stable life in Libya and receive every respect and appreciation. London radio in its morning bulletin today said that the Americans working in the Jamahiriyah will not heed the appeal of the U.S. Administration to leave Libya; they have totally ignored it.

On the other hand, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said in a statement made yesterday, during his visit to the town of Santa Barbara in California, that the incident which took place yesterday over Libyan waters was a clear expression of the future intention of President Reagan's Administration vis-a-vis what he called U.S. commitment to the international community.

U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci indirectly admitted in a televised statement that the attack on the two Libyan aircraft constitutes a U.S. challenge to Libya.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. President ordered the attack on the two Libyan aircraft and said: I admire what the U.S. 6th Fleet has done against Libya.

U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman has revealed the real motives behind the premediated U.S. aggression against the Libyan people, revolution and leader. In an official statement made during a television interview last night he admitted. The aggression against the two Libyan aircraft by aircraft of the U.S. Fleet was the result of the deterioration in our relations with the Libyans. John Lehman said that this incident was among the aims of U.S. policy in the region.

A former U.S. official, Joseph Sisco, exposed the hostile and premediated U.S. intentions against the Great al-Fatah Revolution and its revolution. The former U.S. official openly admitted in a comment during an interview in English on the Voice of America last night that the aggression against the two Libyan aircraft was inside Libyan waters. He said that Libya refuses to recognize Israel, that it firmly rejects what the called the peace negotiations and that it has resisted the U.S. stances in this regard. The Voice of America broadcasts this statement which categorically confirms that the masks have fallen from the faces of the terrorists leading the U.S. administration and which clearly exposes the real motives behind the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people.

We deduce from this that the aggression against the two Libyan aircraft was premediated and planned beforehand and that it is part of a conspiracy in which the two lackey regimes of Egypt and Sudan are involved against the freedoms of the Libyan people and of other peoples.

U.S. RADIO DIALOGUE ON SEARCH FOR LOST PILOT CITED

LD201750 Tripoli JANA in Arabic at 1555 GMT on 20 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Aug (JANA)--Last night the television service of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah broadcast a recording of a radio conversation between one of the American pilots and the aircraft carrier Nimitz.

The conversation was picked up by Libyan monitoring equipment [ajhizat ar-rasad]. The American said in this conversation that he was unable to find within his area his drowned American fellow pilot, whose aircraft was downed. In the conversation the American pilot requested permission to stop the search operation and return to the aircraft carrier.

PERSONALITIES DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD210555 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic at 2205 GMT on 20 August carriers an 1-hour program entitled "The Meeting of the Week" in which 3 prominent Libyans are invited to talk on the question of U.S.-Libyan relations. The three men are Dr Muhammad al-Jarrari, of the Libyan jihad center; Dr Muhammad al-Madani al-Hudayri, secretary of the Popular Committee at the Pedagogical College at Sabhah; and Dr Khalifah al-'Azzabi, member of the Administrative Committee for Revolutionary Information and secretary of the External Information Branch.

Al-Jarrari spoke on the history of relations between the United States and Libya since the 19th century.

Al-Hudayri spoke about the roots of the conflict between the United States and the Libyan Arab people. He said that because of their very nature, the two had to be hostile to each other. He said that "in view of this nature of relations between the United States and Libya, we expect the United States to use all means at its disposal and take all this into consideration. We are fully prepared to face up to the United States." He added that the United States began by attacking Al-Qadhdhafi, thinking that he was one thing and the Libyan people were another who care nothing about him. But the Libyans are not like the Americans--Reagan enjoys a link with the American people only proportional to the number of votes he obtained.

Al-Hudayri adds: "If we were to measure the level of conflict between the United States and the Jamahiriyah, we could not measure it by the level of military power. For if we were to view things from this angle, it would be impossible to compare the military power of the United States with that of the Libyan Arab people. The measure, then, should be that of the principle of people's self-defense. The Libyan people act in support of a principle. They are motivated by their right to freedom, justice and the freedom to support freedom everywhere."

He said that though the United States has begun with Libya, if it were left to continue it would attack others, and it aims at destroying all sparks of revolution in the Arab and African worlds and elsewhere in the world.

"By their faith, the justice of their cause and their right to stand honorably against all those who try to subjugate them to their domination," he added, "the Libyan Arab people see no bogey in the United States, even if it is headed by Reagan, who is stubborn. For if Reagan's stubbornness is made of iron, the firmness of our faith is made of steel. Let the United States make a move and it will see in front of it steadfastness and confrontation based on faith, the people and values of struggle, which are not deterred by military hoardes, whoever they may be."

Al-'Azzabi talks about the follies committed by the United States and its resort to plotting and assassination. He says the conflict between the United States and Libya is an ideological one. The United States dislikes Libya's support for the struggle in Latin America. He says that there are 21 Zionist advisers in the State Department, 8 in the Defense Department and 5 in the National Security Council, and thus Zionism dominates the United States.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS U.S. POLICY, 'TERRORISM'

LD202210 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Administration is the center and source of international terrorism and the policy of aggression. It has adopted the policy of setting fires to push the world toward the brink of the abyss. It is the one responsible for the dark clouds of tension and danger which cover the skies of international relations.

From Chile in the farthest southwestern tip of the Earth to Southeast Asia in the far eastern tip of the Earth and throughout Europe, the Arab homeland and the African Continent, American terrorism shows its head and its policy of aggression, which aims at the imposition of imperialist American domination over the peoples, manifests itself.

The decision to move the Egyptian forces to take up positions along the Jamahiriyah's borders was not made by the Egyptian regime alone. It was also a Zionist-American decision. The repeated U.S. statements that it was ready to offer all support and aid to any country wishing to fight the Jamahiriyah provides yet another proof that the United States is looking for an opportunity to commit aggression.

The American designs are directed particularly against the Jamahiriyah, since they are directed against the entire Arab nation. The Jamahiriyah's destruction of the U.S. bridgeheads in Africa is regarded by the United States as a setback for its designs and failure for its strategy. This is what inflames its rancor.

The U.S. Administration does not seem to learn the lesson of the defeats America has been suffering. It seems that Washington has a weak point for defeats in Gulfs; it was not content with its defeat in the Gulf of Pigs, nor its shame and disgrace in the Gulf of Tonkin, and so it has come to receive another defeat in the Gulf of Sidra, the Libyan Arab gulf.

The Jamahiriyah is the staunch fortress of the steadfastness of the Arab nation--a fortress which is turning with determination to confrontation to destroy the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance and to frustrate the plots against the Arab nation. The Jamahiriyah has instigated the masses of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf and the masses have responded to the call for martyrdom.

MAURITANIA

MULTIPARTY SYSTEM TO BE ESTABLISHED 'SHORTLY'

AB202024 Paris AFP in French 1728 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Nouakchott, 20 Aug (AFP)--Col Mohamed M.O. El Houssein, the permanent secretary of the CMSN, the ruling body in Mauritania, expressed his optimism at the establishment of a multiparty system in Mauritania very shortly. He said during a press conference that this will occur after a period of mass education to be organized through educational and organizational structures which have just been created in Mauritania. These structures, he asserted, are neither a front, a forum nor a sole party, because the CMSN does not intend to destroy democratic liberties.

Their creation, he added, is aimed at making possible the practice of democratic liberties in order to enhance national cohesion and to facilitate a smooth changeover from the present state of military regime to democracy and also to fill in the existing gap between the leadership and the people. The new structure, Col Ould El Houssein concluded, will be attached to the Permanent Secretariat of the CMSN and will have departmental, regional and national divisions. The latter to be administered by four secretaries appointed by the CMSN.

ETHIOPIA

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS U.S. DOWNING OF LIBYAN PLANES

EA201858 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Ethiopia has condemned the shooting down of two Libyan planes yesterday over Libyan territorial waters and airspace by the United States as an act of international terrorism and brigandage. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that what the United States has just committed is yet another reprehensible crime in a desperate bid to undermine and destroy progressive and peace-loving countries and forces around the world that strongly oppose its policy of global domination. The spokesman described this latest crime by U.S. imperialism against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as a clear case of wanton provocation and aggression.

The spokesman made note of the fact that in shooting down the two Libyan planes over Libyan territorial waters and airspace, the United States has created a dangerous situation that could have a grave consequence for international peace and security. It is a serious development that all peace-loving and democratic countries must condemn in no certain terms.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman further noted that the United States has neither reason nor the right to carry out the type of military maneuvers that it is now staging in the area in question. This is legally and politically provocative.

The spokesman said that the United States is roaming around the world with a clear intent of provoking, undermining and finally overthrowing progressive and peace-loving states.

AL-QADHDHAFI WELCOMED IN ADDIS ABABA 20 AUG

LD201554 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 20 Aug (JANA)--The leader of the revolution arrived in Addis Ababa at noon today on a visit to the socialist Republic of Ethiopia. The leader was accorded an official and popular welcome on his arrival at Addis Ababa airport, where Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] was among the leading officials who received the brother leader of the revolution.

Also taking part in the great reception were members of the PMAC, ministers, OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo, senior Ethiopian officials, heads of the diplomatic missions in Ethiopia, and members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau.

The Ethiopian masses came out in the largest popular rally ever to welcome the brother leader, a welcome never witnessed before by the Ethiopian capital. All along the main road from Addis Ababa airport to the national palace there were more than 500,000 Ethiopians chanting revolutionary slogans welcoming the leader and asserting the revolutionary cohesion between the Libyan Arab and the Ethiopian peoples. Thousands of Ethiopians raised the green flag and placards which embody the solidarity and the alliance between the Arab nation and the Ethiopian nation and asserting the cohesion of the march of struggle between the two people against imperialism and its supporters.

MENGISTU COMMENTS ON TRIPARTITE MEETING IN ADEN

EA192020 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Ahmaric 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The objective of the recent session of the leaders of socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan and Arab Jamahiriyah in Aden was to strengthen peace and to find ways and means of solving the economic and social problems of their three countries.

This was disclosed by the Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam in a press statement at the Bole International Airport VIP lounge on his return to Addis at the end of his and his delegation's 4-day working visit to the PDRY.

The comrade chairman also said that he had held talks with Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Col al-Qadhdhafi on issues pertaining to the safeguarding of the independence and sovereignty of Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya against expansionists, aggressors and the arrogant. In addition, the comrade chairman noted that the three leaders had discussed major issues that would contribute towards the further strengthening of peace, detente and good-neighbor relations.

The comrade chairman added that the discussions held by the three leaders were conducted in an atmosphere of absolute friendship and that the understanding that was reached was extremely gratifying.

UGANDA

OBOTE 20 AUG SPEECH ON NATIONAL SECURITY

EA201812 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0925 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Speech by President Obote on national security to Uganda People's Congress National Executive Council at Kampala's international conference center--live]

[Excerpts] The losers [of the government elections] do not seem to respect the will of the people. The secretary general of the Democratic Party [DP] announced that he was going to the bush and would use guns and killings in order to make the DP the governing party. He has not been condemned by his party. The insecurity we are experiencing occurs in areas where the DP received the majority of votes. How come that the DP won all the seats in Mukono District and it is in Mukono District where we are having political killers? It is the same in parts of Mpigi, Luwero. The chiefs in those districts were (?taken) by the DP.

We do not hear of the same acts of terrorism and banditry in Tororo, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Kuni, Soroti, Moroto, Kotido, Lira, Apach, Kitgum, Gulu, Moyo, Arua, Nebbi, Masindi, Hoima, Kabarole, (Bundubuju) Kasese, Rukunjiri, Kabale, Mbarara and Bushenyi. You don't hear (?that type) of banditry we hear about in the DP areas. Why is this? [applause]

Why is it that acts of terrorism and acts of banditry obtain only in the central region? (?Do you consider) that the people of Lango, for instance [words indistinct] by the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] will not be offended? Is it not a true position to say that if the UPC rigged the elections in Ankole, the people of Ankole today would also be offended? [passage omitted]

I have said and I repeat again: No part of Uganda on its own can rule this country. We are not a government of only those areas where our members were returned to parliament. Our party runs the government of the whole of Uganda. We are not against the people who did not vote for us, and we are not favoring the people of the area who voted for us. Our government (?stays) to serve all parts of Uganda and all the people of Uganda. [applause]

The losing parties, which have decided to take up guns, must know that the first human rights provision in the Constitution of Uganda makes it clear that no person shall be deprived of his life intentionally. They want to deprive Ugandans of their lives intentionally. It is the responsibility of the government to prevent these terrorists and bandits from depriving the people of Uganda of their lives. That is a constitutional provision and this government shall not let the people of Uganda down on this most important matter. [applause]

It is a basic human right. But what do we hear? That UPC is arresting people without cause. Then they hit a police station. They telephone foreign newspapers: We claim responsibility--these are their words "we claim repsonsibility." And from abroad, when you hear some of the international radio, you hear them asking their correspondents in East Africa: Who are claiming responsibility? When we arrest these people who claim responsibility they turn round: oh no. Have they been charged? Oh no, there is no proof against them. A police station has been hit. There is no case, we must not arrest. We must respect human rights. People have died. Policeman have died, we must respect human rights.

These people talk of waging war, of waging a guerrilla warfare. They deceive their own supporters that troops from Arab countries, from Israel and from the USA are about to board aircraft and to come and land in Uganda for the purpose of overthrowing the UPC government. The Arabs and the Israelis are fighting each other. They have been enemies for more than 2,000 years.

It is a deceit of the greatest order, for anybody to deceive any youth in Uganda or any other person to entertain the dream that some foreign troops are about to land in Uganda and to overthrow the UPC government. Anybody who has got a gun because of that belief must know that sooner or later he is the one to die. Anybody who allows his son to be deceived that some foreign troops are due to come to here to overthrow the UPC government must know that his son is going to die.

We are not killers, but we have a responsibility to all the people of Uganda and to safeguard their lives. Killings have been going on for too long in Uganda and killings must be stopped. UPC will not want killings to be stopped by the guns in the hands of the government forces.

We want killings to stop. But the gunmen and their leaders, in particular, must accept that the best way of governing Uganda is through the ballot and not the bullet.

I have given you much information, but not all, about these rejected, deceitful opportunists and power-hungry politicians who have decided that they should cause death to the people of Uganda.

In some of their activities, they have even shown clearly that much as they hate UPC they do also hate the people of Uganda in the same degree. When they blew up the electricity some months ago they announced to the whole world that the act was for the purpose of overthrowing the government. What happened was that pregnant mothers who were in hospital and on the delivery table where doctors and nurses were using electricity, had to die together with the young babies.

It was announced by the secretary general of the Democratic Party, Bwengye, that farmers who sold their produce to the cooperative factories would be killed. That was the pronouncement of a leader of a party that has [word indistinct] from the Government of Uganda. He was in effect saying that the farmers must remain poor when he and persons like him live comfortably outside Uganda together with their wives and children. I congratulate the farmers of Uganda for rejecting the pronouncements of killers.

No one, in any part of Uganda, should entertain any fears that the government will move against him. The government will not do that. Any Ugandan who is abroad and does not support terrorism or banditry is free to come home. He will be free to express his political views. It is terrorism and banditry that we are fighting and that we are determined to eradicate. We are not against tribes. We are not against any person who professes any particular religion. We want Ugandans to have their fullest freedom possible and to exercise their human rights to the full. That is the only way for rebuilding a new Uganda.

I should end this chapter about security with a report on Karamoja and the effect of the situation in Karamoja to the neighboring districts.

During the war of liberation, the Amin soldiers abandoned huge armories at Moroto and the Karamojong helped themselves with guns which were there. These guns have been used for cattle raids and rustling in which many people have lost their lives.

Since liberation, the Karamojong who have had the guns and have been using those guns for raids are not gunmen with a mission, and objective to overthrow the government. The guns in the hands of the Karamojong are for cattle raiding. In the process of cattle raiding they have attacked homes not only within Karamoja but also in all the neighboring districts.

I report to this National Council that the government is now implementing measures to eliminate the bandits, eliminate terrorists and eliminate cattle-raiders. In the case of Karamoja, measures are not only for disarming them, but measures do also involve a long-term policy to transform the mode of life in that region.

The last element which must be stated in respect to security is that when it was agreed between the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania that the Tanzanian Army should be withdrawn from Uganda by the end of June, this year, the (?detractors) of the UPC published that the UPC government would not last a week after that withdrawal. This constant misreading of the Ugandan situation since the Amin coup, nearly 10 to 11 years ago, I report, is part of the strength of the UPC. Propaganda by (?detractors) against the UPC will not lessen the popularity of the party and will not cause instability in Uganda.

I conclude my report on the security situation by assuring you members of the National Council that there has been tremendous improvement in the security situation since we formed the UPC government.

I report that in the majority of districts the security situation is satisfactory considering the short period we have been in government compared with traumatic years since 1971 to the time when we took over office. Today, in many districts, people can walk freely and they can entertain themselves deep into the night and not hear gunshots.

In Kampala, throughout the UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Forces] government, guns used to boom every night. Since we took office and through measures we have taken, you can hear guns in Kampala, but occasionally.

It will not take us long to silence the guns in every part of Uganda. If we do not have the support of the electorate, we will not be taking that power.

I make that promise on behalf of the majority of Ugandans who voted for us and I make that promise on the strength of my belief that even the majority of the people who did not vote for us do not want killings. The majority of Ugandans, therefore, are clearly against terrorism and against banditry. They want to live in peace so that they may carry out their daily activities and professions to improve their standards of living and to provide for their families.

Comrades, this is my report on security. I would like to give you my report on economic situation tomorrow morning. I say this for God and my country. [prolonged applause]

GAMBIA

MOROCCAN ENVOY DISCUSSES AID, JAWARA PROPOSAL

AB211030 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The idea of a confederation of Senegambia broached yesterday in Dakar by President Dawda Jawara is gaining ground. Morocco firmly supports it. This was disclosed today in Banjul by a special envoy of King Hassan II. Abdelhak Tazi, secretary of state at the Moroccan Foreign Affairs Ministry, was in Banjul to deliver a message from the Moroccan king to his friend, President Dawda Jawara, as well as a large consignment of medicine for the Gambian people.

In an interview granted to Louis Badet, Mr Tazi also discussed the exemplary cooperation existing between Morocco and Senegal.

[Begin recording] [Tazi] As you have just said, faithful to its tradition of solidarity with the Muslim people of West Africa, Morocco, with His Majesty Hassan II as its leader, responded to President Dawda Jawara's appeal following the unfortunate events which recently occurred in the sister Republic of Gambia. I am here, at the head of a delegation comprising two of his majesty's ambassadors, the chief surgeon of the Casablanca prefecture and a member of my office, to bring the first part of the assistance his majesty has decided to send to the sister Republic of Gambia. This aid consists of a consignment of essential drugs and some medical equipment as well as foodstuffs, the greater part of which will arrive later by ship during the first half of September.

We in Morocco were greatly pained by what happened in Gambia because all countries that believe in freedom, democracy, human values and the rights of the individual are now being subjected to destabilization attempts. As you know, Morocco is one of these countries. Since 1975, the Moroccan people have been struggling for their freedom and territorial integrity. We know that Gambia has experienced two attempts to overthrow its legitimate government. But thanks to the vigilance of the Gambian people and the intervention of the brotherly Senegalese people and government and their brave army, the situation has returned to normal and the country has returned to legality.

[Question] As you know, President Abdou Diouf decided, in agreement with President Jawara, to dispatch Senegalese troops to Gambia. Could you tell us how this decision was received in Morocco? As you also know, President Dawda Jawara yesterday in Dakar suggested the idea of a confederation with Senegal. May we know Morocco's position concerning this?

[Answer] Concerning the Senegalese intervention, our country was among the first to give total support to the Senegalese Army intervention decision of President Abdou Diouf and which enabled Senegal to reestablish legality and legitimacy in Gambia as well as to defend the values in which Senegal believes: the values of freedom and democracy. Consequently, we were among the first to support this action of public salvation in West Africa.

With regard to President Jawara's decision to propose a system of confederation to Senegal, this is in accordance with history. This is because our countries have suffered too much from colonialism. The existing borders between Senegal and Gambia are the aftereffects of colonialism and imperialism. Therefore, anything that can unite these brotherly people is in conformity with history. In fact, they are the same people because as far as we are concerned the Gambians and the Senegalese constitute one and the same people. [end recording]

LIBERIA

HEALTH MINISTER RESIGNS; NEW MINISTER APPOINTED

AB171944 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Summary] The head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Samuel K. Doe, has appointed a new minister of health and social welfare. She is Mrs (Makpa Sindora Belley) from Nimba. According to an executive mansion release issued today, she replaces Dr Conah Bryant who requested the People's Redemption Council government's permission to retire from the position due to unstable health.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF CSSR ENVOY

AB180933 Lagos NAN in English 0730 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 17 Aug (NAN)--The new Czechoslovak ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Vacek Evzen, today presented his letters of credence to the president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, in State House. Ambassador Evzen assured the president that he would do everything in his power to further promote the friendly relations existing between his country and Nigeria.

In his reply, President Shagari noted that Nigeria and Czechoslovakia had had long and fruitful ties which extended to economic as well as other areas of bilateral relations. He referred to the building of the Ajaokuta steel complex in which Czechoslovakia was involved as one such area of economic cooperation.

ANC OFFICIAL CALLS FOR AID AGAINST S. AFRICA

AB201332 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The chief representative of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa in Nigeria, Mark William Shope, has appealed to all governments and international organizations and solidarity groups to mount stiff opposition to what he called legalized murders of freedom fighters by the apartheid regime in Pretoria. Mr Shope, who was reacting to death sentences handed down yesterday on three black militants by a high court in Pretoria, expressed bitter feelings over the passing of death sentences on freedom fighters and called for the unconditional release of all black political prisoners.

Speaking to a Radio Nigeria network news correspondent, Mr Shope commended Nigeria's contribution to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Meanwhile, he appreciated the diplomatic and financial support being offered the liberation movement. Mr Shope said that what was needed most was the provision of arms for the freedom fighters.

LAGOS REPORTS OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR JUNE

AB210816 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Crude oil production in the country for the month of June this year stood at over 40 million barrels while exports during the month were 35.2 million barrels. These figures represent an average daily production of about 1.35 million barrels and about 1.18 million barrels for export.

These are contained in a monthly report by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. According to the report, there was a marginal improvement in production and export during the month under review as compared with the month of May. It also said that the posted prices for Nigerian crude oil was 28.6 naira per barrel for the high-quality grade and 27.7 naira per barrel for the medium grades.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG QUESTIONS MOTIVES OF UN SESSION

LD202152 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The real significance of the coming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on South-West Africa, which took many Western observers by surprise when it was announced, is becoming clearer. It is intended to stop the growing momentum of the settlement initiative launched by the United States in cooperation with South Africa and Western governments.

The major aim of the session is stated to be the passing of a uniting-for-peace resolution. Through it the assembly majority will attempt to impose compulsory action against South Africa by overriding governments which would veto such action in the Security Council. The uniting-for-peace proposal is transparent propaganda ruse. It is an attempt by the UN majority to regain the initiative it lost when its bias on South-West Africa was so blatantly exposed at Geneva last January.

Joint agreement on the prerequisites for an equitable settlement was the breakthrough to the first real prospect that independence would be achieved with international support. By the same token it was the most serious setback yet suffered by the campaigners for a SWAPO takeover of South-West Africa. Their plans for the special General Assembly session are a measure of their desperation.

ZIMBABWE

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PRESENCE OF DPRK TROOPS

LD211154 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Zimbabwe minister in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, says the North Korean military advisers in Zimbabwe are expected to remain in the country for 8 to 12 months. Speaking in the House of Assembly, he said the North Koreans were training a special elite new armored brigade in Inyanga where the necessary land and other facilities were readily available. He said there would be no problem maintaining the tanks and other heavy military equipment brought into the country by the North Koreans after they had returned home.

He also disclosed that the Zimbabwean Army already had Libyan tanks which had been diverted while en route to Uganda.